FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,552.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 62.

More Life.

This listless pulsing of our life
Is not enough. The daily strife,
The dull, monotonous round
Falls on our spirits, and we waste
With eager passion to make haste—
We wither above ground.

We watch the opening of the flower
That drinks the sunlight for an hour,
Then hangs its head and dies;
And Hope, in some half-shaped refrain,
Goes sobbing through the restless brain
Her dim analogies.

Like a fair soul, you splendid star
Glows in the darkening sky afar,
Its garments flashing light;
But when at morning the Divine
Holds to its lips the sacred wine,
Ghost-like, it fades from sight.

As the unloosened worlds go by,
They hear, unheeding, many a cry,
And swerve not from their way.
Is there no answer in the air
Unto the oft-repeated prayer
For the more perfect day?

A longing after better things—
A spreading of the folded wings—
The breathing holier breath:
More life—more life! 'Tis this we crave.
More life—more life! When this we have—
'Tis this that we call death.

—*Henry Gillman, in the Century.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, it worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, in which latter case they need not be pre-paid, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

The *Popular Science Monthly*, which is the acknowledged organ of progressive ideas in this country, grows more and more interesting and has become a power in every department of intellectual activity. All questions, not only of what is called pure science, but also those relating to the preservation of health, prevention of disease, improvement of sanitary conditions, domestic and social economy, architecture, agriculture and the improvement of food products, &c., &c., are made subjects of careful and exhaustive study by intelligent and accurate observers, and the results laid before the readers of this magazine, which presents varied food for all classes.

Among the most interesting articles in it are those on the social and religious problems of the day; the April number contains two such, *The Coming Slavery*, by Herbert Spencer, and *A Defence of Modern Thought*, by William D. Le Sueur, which render it peculiarly attractive to thinking minds. The last mentioned is a reply to a lecture on "Agnosticism", delivered by the Lord Bishop of Ontario. In his lecture the Bishop stands forth simply as the champion of the two great doctrines of God and immortality, but Mr. Le Sueur in his reply shows that the issue between the Bishop and those whom he styles Agnostics, is not really, as to these two abstract doctrines, but as to the validity of the whole miraculous system, of which his lordship is a responsible exponent. He regards it as an unfair controversial artifice to detach these two doctrines from the system to which they belong and put them forward as if the whole stress of modern philosophical criticism was directed against them, instead of representing them as only part and parcel of a supernatural system miraculously revealed to man embracing details which bring it into conflict with the known facts and laws of nature. He says the most advanced representative of modern thought would not enter into any conflict with a person for simply holding a belief in God, as a spiritual existence animating and presiding over the works of Nature, and in the future existence of the human soul.

Science is not concerned either to prove that there is no God or that a future life is impossible. It simply declines to accept the biblical account of creation as a fact, or the miracles of Jonah and the whale, the fiery furnace and the feeding of the five thousand, as any thing more than Hebrew legends.

Neither will scientific men believe that, after creating the world, God found it necessary constantly to break through the laws of physical succession which he had himself laid down in order to govern it.

Mr. Tyndall truly says that no sooner does some scientist attempt to find out *how* God does a thing than some theologian immediately accuses him of asserting that God does not do it all. Scientific men in general are but little disposed to disturb any one's faith in God or immortality, "so long as these doctrines are not put forward as involving others which really invade the domain of science and tend to cast uncertainty upon its methods and results."

The Bishop's attack is not really on so called Agnostics, but on the theory of Evolution. No chain, he says, is stronger than its weakest link, and, finding some of the links in this theory snap under his test he discards it altogether. His opponent admits this test principle as undoubtedly sound, but no less applicable to the net-work of doctrine in which his lordship believes, than to the doctrine of evolution. "Some links of that net work are snapping every day under no greater strain than the simple exercise of common sense by ordinary men."

Evolutionists of the most advanced order regard "the doctrine of evolution as simply the form in which the dominant scientific thought of the day is cast. As a working hypothesis it presents very great advantages; and the thinkers of to-day would find it hard to dispense with the aid it affords. But supposing it could be shown that the doctrine, as at present conceived, was untenable—what then? Would men of science at once abandon their belief in the invariability of natural law and fly back to mediæval superstitions? By no means. If there is any class of men who have learned the lesson that the spider taught to Bruce, it is the class of scientific workers. Destroy one of their constructions and they set to work again, with unconquerable industry, to build another. In fact, they are always testing and trying their own constructions; and we may be sure that if the evolution theory is ever to be swept away it will be by scientific not theological hands. It holds its ground now, because it is a help to thought and investigation; if it should ever become so beset with difficulties as to be no longer serviceable, it would be withdrawn from use, as many a theory has been before it, and as many a one will be in the days to come. Among contemporary men of science there is probably none who believes more strongly in the doctrine in question than the editor of "The Popular Science Monthly"; yet in a recent number of his magazine he has marked his attitude toward it in a manner which for our present purposes is very instructive. "It is undeniable," he writes, "that the difficulties in the way of the doctrine of evolution are many and formidable, and it will no doubt take a long time to clear them up; while the solution of still unresolved problems will very possibly result in important modifications of the theory as now entertained. But the establishment of the doctrine of evolution, as a comprehensive law of nature, is no longer dependent upon its freedom from embarrassments, or that absoluteness of proof which will only become possible with the future extension of knowledge. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the evidence for it is so varied, so consistent, and so irresistible, as to compel its broad acceptance by men of science, who, while disagreeing upon many of its questions, find it indispensable as a guide to the most multifarious investigations."

Old Mark Langston, a novel by Richard Malcom Johnston, author of *Dukesborough Tales*, is a succession of *Georgia Scenes*, almost equal to the inimitable sketches of Judge Longstreet, which appeared a generation ago, descriptive of every day life in a real Georgia village.

The plot of the story is defective, but the characters are veritable living people. Dickens has no character that excels in nice humorous touches Jesse Lines, the old, lame constable, who lies, flapping the flies that swarm around him with a piece of leather fastened to the end of a slender stick, apparently addressing all his objurgations to them, but in reality inflicting blows with his tongue on the person with whom he is conversing.

"You little villions," he said, while talking to the big "villion" of the book who is trying to take advantage of him. "You little villions, you 'pose on me because I'm po' and feeble, and then you flies off and laughs at me, does you? Well, I'm gitten of usened to that, and I can't blame you not so mighty powerful much, for *you* has to make your livin' somehows or somehows else, and you hain't no better sense nor no better feelin' than to 'pose on po' old 'flicted people, no you hain't."

"Jes," said Mr. Duke, in a low tone, "what do you mean by such talk? Who's imposed on you? You don't mean—you don't mean *me*, Jes?"

Jesse raised his flap and looked round vaguely. Then he answered humbly and deprecatingly, "I never said that nobody in particular had been a 'posing' on me, Mr. Jook. At least ways I never named nobody's name, that is not that I 'members of. It were mostly them dog-goned flies I were a talking to, or least ways a trying to warn off'n me."

The religious discussions between "Sister Toliver" on the part of the "Babtists," and "Sister Catlin" for the "Methodys" are about as instructive and convincing as doctrinal discussions usually are, and are told with inimitable humor. The death of little Polly, and her baptism by her Catholic teacher just as she is dying, is exquisite in the pathos; while good Mrs. Toliver's fear of the "Jessewhits", which the Pope is sending to this country, and her idea that they are "a kind o' witches" that can hop from one sex to another, "same as a grub worm and a caterpillar", is not a bit overdrawn, though many persons might suppose it to be, if ignorant of the unreasoning and unreasonable horror entertained by persons who never see Catholics, of the very name of a Jesuit.

Col. Johnston, though a native Georgian, resides now in Baltimore, but the scent of the "Georgy pine woods" hangs round every page of his book, and we hope he will before long give us another as good as "Old Mark Langston." Harper's. Price $1.00.

In Franklin Square Library we have *One False, Both Fair; Annan Water;* and *The Millionaire;* which last is by far the best of the three.

From John B. Alden, New York, comes in the Elizevir Library, *The Legend of the Wandering Jew*, taken from *Curious Myths of the Middle Ages*, S. Baring-Gould. Price 2 cents.

Alden's publications are certainly the cheapest in market, the print is good and the form convenient, while his inducements to form clubs to get them at still cheaper rates, puts them within the reach of all.

THE WISDOM OF SIMPLICITY.—Persons sometimes get answers they don't expect, even from children. One of them was questioning a Sunday-school class about the man who fell among thieves on the way from Jerusalem to Jericho. Bringing the story to a point, he asked: "Now, why did the priest and Levite pass by on the other side?" A scholar held out his hand. "Well, my boy, why did the priest pass by on the other side?" "I know," said the lad; "because the man was already robbed."—*Vermont Phœnix.*

Those girls are all a wicked show,
For man's delusion given,
Their smiles of joy and tears of woe
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow,
Not one is true in seven.

They love you for a little while,
And tell you naught shall sunder,
Two loving hearts, then full of guile,
Bait others with their witching smile,
And you may go to thunder.

The Judicial System of North Carolina.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—After the article which was published in the OBSERVER on the above subject was sent, there appeared in the *News and Observer* (March 20th) an editorial on *The Administration of Justice*, in which similar views are expressed. So that the matter seems to be receiving attention which it is hoped will meet the evil and speed the remedy.

It is proposed in this paper to view the subject from another stand-point, to-wit: *The necessity of being able to promptly enforce contracts in the courts as a matter of public business.* The State has apparently entered upon an era of prosperity. Her resources have been exhibited in a manner to invite and almost to enforce the investment of large capital in her borders, and nothing prevents it but the fear of capitalists that, as the laws and courts now are, there is but little security for it. It is a universal rule, well recognized in business centres, that in order to carry on any business, the facilities for collecting debts and enforcing contracts generally must be the best and most expeditious possible. Courts must be ever open *in fact* as well as *in theory*, for the enforcement of money demands, at least.

But how is it in North Carolina? Almost all the legislation since the war has been in the interest of the debtor class and against the creditor. The courts (for any sum over $200) have been few and at long intervals. Six months, as time goes now, with the lightning express, telegraph and telephone, are a *long* interval. And, then when the term of the Superior Court arrives the creditor stands by in despair as he sees the whole time consumed in the trial of criminal matters, and be forced to wait another six months, perchance to meet with the same fate.

And, yet, notwithstanding the advance in everything else in the State, the system of education, the amount and variety of our industries and general business, the increase of population, etc., the same old, effete, totally insufficient system of Courts existing before the war is adhered to, Legislature after Legislature, being totally incapable of appreciating the changed condition of things.

We need more Courts, especially in business centres like Fayetteville, Wilmington, Raleigh, Charlotte and other places; and also a different system, where a creditor upon a refusal to pay, (a note, for instance), will not have to wait at least six months, if not a year, before the matter stands for trial at all. For instance, a note for over $200 matures in January, 1884; the next term of the Superior Court falls in June; a summons issues to that term; defendant appears; the trial term is *December term.* If it is heard *then* and judgment entered, the plaintiff may deem himself remarkably fortunate, for it does not happen in one case in a hundred that a case is heard at the first term it stands for trial.

The writer knows of one case for the foreclosure of a mortgage given to secure a note which was begun in 1878 and is still pending, though every effort has been made by the attorney for the plaintiff to bring the matter to a close.

We need more judges and more frequent terms of court, with a somewhat different practice to suit the demands of public business. A system that suited 1856 will not suit 1884, if North Carolina expects to keep pace with the progress of the age; and the sooner the members of the Legislature awake to a realization of this and other pertinent facts the better it will be for the State.

Capital will come here as soon as it is assured of the protection granted it elsewhere. But where the whole system of the judiciary and of legislation tends to delay the collection of debts and protect the debtor, as has been the universal policy of North Carolina since the war, it cannot be expected that capital will seek us.

Let the next Legislature rise to the dignity of the occasion and grasp (if it be possible for the legislative mind to do so) the mighty problems of the day and apply the fitting remedy, so that the State may not be longer fettered in her onward career by the antique, obsolete and cumbrous judicial system which now clogs her every step.

E.

The Consecration of Bishop Watson.

Any person desiring to attend the services at the consecration of the bishop-elect of East Carolina, in St. James' Church, Wilmington, N. C., on April 17, can secure return tickets, over the following railroads, at three cents per mile each way: Wilmington & Weldon, Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta, Carolina Central, Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line and Raleigh & Gaston, and on the last three named roads tickets for clergymen will be sold for one straight fare for the round trip. Though not officially notified, it is understood that the North Carolina, Western North Carolina and Atlantic & North Carolina roads will sell tickets at same rate. Visiting clergy will be received at the depots on the arrival of the trains on the evening of the 16th and morning of the 17th, and provided with hospitality, if they will notify the undersigned of their intention to be present.

The Vestry of St. James', considering the occasion as of diocesan interest and not simply parochial, and in order to avoid disorder and confusion, have instructed that cards of admission be issued. Visitors will be supplied with such cards upon application.

WM. L. DEROSSET,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

BY ALL MEANS.—The stockholders of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company meet at Fayetteville May 3d. Wilmington should be represented there by a strong delegation of her most active and progressive business men, says the Wilmington *Star.*

Industrial North Carolina.

A large water tank at Ore Hill, of 35,000 gallons capacity, has been completed.

The assays of bullion at the mint in Charlotte, says the *Observer*, during the past month, amounted to the sum of $13,717.09.

An Ill Wind that blows nobody good.—About fifty loads of wood have been brought to the city, says the Charlotte *Observer*, by the Berryhill farmers, who had it split and prepared ready for the market by the cyclone last week. All the trouble they were put to was to gather it up, load it on their wagons and haul it to town.

A Garnet in Catawba.—A large quantity of garnet, says the Hickory *Press*, is now being shipped from this depot to the northern markets. It is the property of Mr. J. S. Sides whose plantation near town, it is thought, contains much of this valuable ore. From the surface Mr. Sides has already picked up and shipped in its rough state about twenty tons of garnet, for which he receives $16.50 per ton. By sinking shafts it is thought a large quantity can be obtained.

Woolen Mills in Buncombe.—We hear with pleasure, says the Asheville *Citizen*, that the Reems Creek Woolen Mills located at Weaverville, this county, starts out this year under new and more promising auspices. At a recent meeting of the stockholders Dr. J. A. Reagan was elected President, and John Cairns Secretary and Treasurer; also six directors. It was also decided to add largely to the machinery, and thus increase the quantity and improve the quality of the goods manufactured. The officers are safe and competent, and we have no doubt the company will enter upon a large increase of business. It is such an institution as we would be glad to see in every neighborhood in Western Carolina.

The Cypress Trees of Robeson.—Mr. C. A. Purcell, of Blue Springs, says the *Robesonian*, had some shingles made in Lumber River swamp about eighteen months ago, and the other day went in there to look for them, when he found that there were over six thousand made from one cypress tree, and there was enough of the tree left to make five or six thousand more. The remaining section was so large they could not get their saw through it. Mr. Purcell found that it measured over six feet in diameter at the but, and was solid. He counted the circles of growth and found the tree six hundred years old. There are thousands of fine cypress trees in this swamp.

North Carolina Gold Mining Co.—Several years ago, says the Charlotte *Obseerver*, a company composed entirely of Pennsylvanians, formed an organization to be known as the Pennsylvania & North Carolina Gold Mining Co., but before beginning operations, the company took a rest and nothing more was heard of it. The same company has been revived, as will be seen by the following from the Hazleton (Pa.) *Sentinel*, of March 28th: "The Pennsylvania and North Carolina Gold Mining Co., composed entirely of Tamaqua men, which was organized several years ago for the purpose of developing an extensive tract of land owned by the company near Charlotte, N. C., has been reorganized and it is the intention of the company to give their North Carolina property a new and thorough trial under experienced and energetic management."

The Crump Mine, again.—Mr. Fernando Wadsworth, who is president of a company recently formed to work the Crump mine, says the Charlotte *Obserxer*, exhibited in our office yesterday a large and beautiful nugget of gold, weighing 218 pennyweights and worth $215. This extraordinary nugget was found last January in the Crump vein at the 100 foot level. The vein is 100 feet wide and apparently inexhaustible. The Crump mine is located twenty miles southeast of Charlotte and was opened thirty years ago, having produced since that time in its working days $70,000 worth of gold. The company now owning the Crump are having the machinery to work the mine built in Boston. They will run a 30 horse-power engine, Butterfield stamp mill and a full outfit of other machinery. The capital stock of the company is $50,000. The Crump is now in good hands and we hope soon to hear that the mine is turning out gold in fine fashion. It is a rich mine and if properly worked is bound to yield good results.

Booming Marion.—Marion, says the correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, being the trading point and depot of Yancey and Mitchell, does quite a cash and barter trade. The place can boast of kind people, many churches and good schools, stores of general merchandise, drug stores, livery stables, one tobacco factory and the only fruit-drying factory in the State. Mr. McNaughton says he has the only perfect steam fruit-dryer in the world; he will be at the exposition and challenges the world on his native North Carolina invention.

We were shown a sample of fruit dried by this process by Mr. Scott, taken from a lot of 10,000 pounds, which is perfectly white. We ate largely of the same at the Calais house, and declare it to be the best we ever tasted.

McDowell county undeveloped is one of the finest gold sections in the State, so says Mr. Gadden, who has visited all the foreign mines.

Mining has revealed gold, silver, mica, garnet and iron in paying quantities beneath her mountain sides; while the valleys are farmed and the terraces and foot-hills are famous stock ranges. The mountains are well timbered; the climate is mild and healthful, and varies with the altitude.

The tobacco fever is taking here, and this important element of prosperity, added to her stock-raising, grain-growing, fruit-raising and mining interests, will soon amass for her citizens princely fortunes.

Cotton Factory
FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST MADE February 5th, 1884, by Manchester Mills, A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at 11 o'clock on Thursday April 17, 1884, at Manchester in Cumberland county, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, the property known as MANCHESTER MILLS, including about 35 acres of land with buildings, &c., and all machinery and appurtenances of every sort thereto belonging. The mill and machinery is constructed for the manufacture of Plaid Goods and Cotton Yarns, and is conveniently located on McDuffie's Creek, near Manchester Depot, on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, and is run by a 27 inch Burnheim Turbine Wheel and a 60 horse-power Steam Engine; and there is also a "double-returned tubular boiler," for heating.

The factory buildings are commodious, and the machinery is mostly new, with good belting, &c.; and all is in good repair and running order—the average production being about 2200 yards of Plaids per day. There are 55 Check Looms, and all necessary Lappers, Cards, Drawing Frames, Slubbers, Speeders, Spinning Frames, Warpers, Spoolers, Dressers, Card-grinders, Folder, Two Engine Lathes, one with 22 inch swing and 14 foot bed and other machinery.

There is a Dye house and all necessary fixtures, and a Gas machine—100 burners. There is also a Gin house 40x50 feet, with 60 Saw Winship Gin; Cotton Press, &c.; one Howe-Platform Scales; and one Grist Mill complete. There is a store building 30x100 feet, 2 stories high, and it is a good business stand. There are 26 tenement houses, some containing two rooms, some four, and some six, and they are all in good repair.

The location is healthy, the neighborhood is good, and there is a well organized and efficient force of operatives.

Persons desiring to purchase can get any desired information by applying to the undersigned or by visiting Manchester, where there will be some one to show the property and the factory in operation.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of his bid in cash, and to give well-secured notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in 6 and 12 months, with 8 per cent interest from date.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees.

Fayettevill, N. C., Feb. 12, 1884. 54-60d

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PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
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INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
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Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

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ESTABLISHED
FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.
WARREN PRIOR & SON
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Carry the largest stock of
PLATED SILVERWARE
AND
CLOCKS,
of any one Jewelry Store in North Carolina.

We buy Solid and Plated Silverware only from the best and most reliable makers.

SPECTACLES AND
Eye Glasses that will
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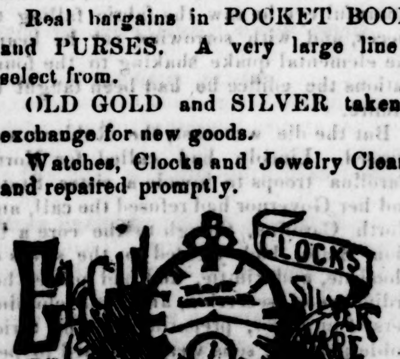
The best POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS and SHEARS.

Real bargains in POCKET BOOKS and PURSES. A very large line to select from.

OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Cleaned and repaired promptly.



WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers, Jewelers and Silversmiths,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 19, 1884. 59tf

New Store and New Goods
AT
THE RED SIGN,
NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.
Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies,
General Merchandise,
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AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

R. M. NIMOCKS,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries, Liquors, Guano,
Wagons, Plows, Castings and General
Farm Furnishing Goods,
A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Receiver of Naval Stores and Cotton.
GILLESPIE STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of
Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

AYER'S
Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882*: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880*: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from *18 Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882*, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Fine Winter Clothing
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices!

HENRY R. NOVITZKY'S BALANCE OF FINE WINTER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR FINE TRADE, CLOSING OUT AT

Positively Reduced Prices.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec 20, 1883 36tf

RALEGH REGISTER.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY—AS SOON AS THE Printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the RALEIGH REGISTER, a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into its thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. Hale will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive as a Premium either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready:

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Jan'y 30, 1884. 52tf

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Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY..............APRIL 9, 1884.

TAXATION.

It may be worth while at this time to enquire why those who advocate the abolition of the internal revenue have begun to urge it only within a comparatively recent period, and why, unlike reform of the tariff, it could not have found a place in recent national democratic platforms. A brief reference to fundamental principles and to the statistics of the federal revenue of the United States in the recent past will make the reason plain.

Taxation is not a blessing, disguised or otherwise. It is an evil, mitigated only by its purpose. Its purpose is to furnish the support of government. Between the two evils, of license unrestrained by law on the one hand, and the payment of the expense necessary to secure that protection to life, liberty and property which the supremacy of the law gives, on the other, civilized man prefers the latter. How to meet this expense with the least burden to those for whom government is instituted—to those certainly for whom *our* form of government is instituted—and with least interference with the beneficent purposes of government, is the chief question with which a statesman can deal. Either or both of two forms of taxation for this purpose may be employed: direct taxation, producing, when laid as an excise, what we know as internal revenue; and indirect, which is effected by the tariff, that is, by duties laid on importations from abroad. Direct taxation is in theory the best form; because, if honestly conducted, it is least burdensome in the end, and because the taxpayer is thereby brought face to face with the fact of taxation and thus becomes accustomed to scrutinize the benefits which he receives in return for parting with his property. But the United States are not a nation, but a confederacy, and a power accrues to those in posession of the federal goverment through the excise which is at war with the spirit of our institutions and which tends constantly to impair the lawful sovereignty of the States. The sovereignty of the States is the bulwark of liberty, the preservation of which is one of the three chief objects of our government. It has been found best, therefore, during the greater period of its history to support the government by the interior process of indirect taxation (imposts) rather than incur the risk of aiding the natural tendency of all nations growing in wealth and population to centralization of power, by placing in the federal hand the powerful weapon of the excise. How great this risk may be and how powerful the weapon, the history of the collection of the internal revenue in this State brings home to every patriotic North Carolinian. Its effect is recognized as an unmitigated political curse.

Now why did the State Convention last Summer, more than at former periods, declare for its immediate abolition? Not simply because the corruption attending its collection, long felt to be intolerable, had become more manifest; but because, also, the surplus of federal revenues over expenditures, and especially because the change in the relation of the yield of the internal revenue to the yield of the tariff, made it possible to abolish it.

The internal revenue was simply a war necessity, and the change in the relation of its yield to that of the tariff will readily be seen by a comparison of the following figures:

In 1863, the internal revenue appeared in the government's exhibit of receipts for the first time since 1849, previous to which latter period, with two exceptions, its yield was insignificant. Those exceptions were 1801, when the internal revenue receipts were one million dollars, in round numbers, and the period succeeding the war of 1812, (1814 to 1817), when the receipts from this source ranged from one and a half millions to five millions. In 1863, the beginning of our period, the internal revenue yielded $37,000,000—the tariff $70,000,000. But in 1864, the internal revenue yielded $109,000,000—the tariff $102,000,000, or $7,000,000 less. From this year till 1869, the internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the tariff, and they were, and were recognized as, indispensable to the government's support. But since 1869 the internal revenue has yielded less than the tariff, and since 1867 the interest on the war debt has been diminishing. Nevertheless, at no period could the government have dispensed with the internal revenue, the tariff laws remaining unchanged, until 1882, when the total receipts were $403,000,000 and the total expenses $258,000,000, leaving a surplus of $145,500,000, which is practically the yield of the internal revenue ($146,500,000.) It was a recognition of the fact that the growth of the foreign business of the country would by the end of 1882 enable the government to dispense with the obnoxious internal revenue, that moved the democrats of North Carolina to incorporate a demand to that effect in their platform in the summer of that year; and it is probable, as it is certainly to be hoped, that their demand will be repeated by the next democratic convention.

The internal revenue abolished, and the government secure against a deficiency, the tariff rates may be reduced. The first effect of reduction of rates will be to increase the receipts. But persistent reduction until the dead-point of a revenue tariff is reached, will be the work of detail to which the democratic statesmen sent to the capital must address themselves from time to time.

The foregoing, which the writer prepared six months ago, and which appeared in the OBSERVER of September 27th, is about as applicable to the political situation now as then. As we have frequently endeavored to impress on our readers, reduction of the tariff and abolition of the internal revenue are not inconsistent, but are complements of each other.

MAJOR STEDMAN.—We devote much space to-day to reprinting the sketch of the life of Major Stedman, which recently appeared in the Raleigh *Register*. Not too much. For the people should be made acquainted with the character and capacity of those they intend to put in office—and, if there is one political thing that may be accounted certain, it is that Charles M. Stedman will preside over the next Senate of North Carolina, if he will consent to accept the second place on the Democratic State ticket.

The writer of this sketch, who has held a mirror up to Nature, suggests the key-note of Stedman's character when he says that "No man has more devoted friends;" and that "It is no vain utterance of undue praise to say that his chief and crowning characteristic is his charity to the obscure children of poverty and misfortune."

He has devoted friends because he is himself a true friend; whose friendship is not the offspring of policy; the tenderness of whose heart not only seeks out "the obscure children of poverty," but its loyalty shines brightest on the darkened path of misfortune.

Surely, nothing better can be said of a man than that he is a true friend; for so he will be true to duty and to all good things.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—"The mills of the gods grind slowly. But they grind exceeding small." Mr. Sherman is discovering this to be sadly true. While his committee were sitting in Senatorial splendor, and he was making a mountain out of a mole-hill, his own boasted Ohio is supplying tragedy for the country. The effect has not, from all accounts, been salutary. He is said to have lost the machine-like equanimity of his temper, and to have become savage as a bear. He receives daily offers of assistance from Virginia military companies to assist in quelling the Cincinnati riot. It is almost too horrible to think of in any way save pityingly, but if it was obliged to happen, it could not have happened possibly at a more opportune time. Nicholls of Georgia, introduced a resolution in the House suggesting that the Danville committee adjourn to Cincinnati immediately. We will hear less of Southern lynching for the next year or two.

The public building industry in North Carolina is looking up. The House committee on Public Buildings has reported favorably bills to erect buildings at Wilmington and Charlotte, and the Senate committee reports for a building at Asheville. There is little doubt of the passage of all three bills.

Gen. Thos. L. Clingman is in this city. He is one of those unfortunate men who live too long for their own good fame. He was a great man in North Carolina not many years ago, but now he is politically as dead as R. B. Hayes. He is still a remarkable man. He possesses more broad culture and varied information than any man of our State; too much, in fact, to heartily affiliate with his very disreputable Liberal associates of last year. They never succeeded in whipping him in to a Protectionist view of the tariff question.

Another shining light of the Coalitionists is here, Capt. Chas. Price. These visits possess no political significan, however, I suppose.

Bill Jones, the fellow who tried to shoot Guiteau, will be tried here shortly; nothing will be done to him, it is thought, though he certainly ought to be punished in some way so as to put a stop to that sort of crankery.

A resolution is now in the House to appropriate $400,000 for relief of the Mississippi flood suffers. It will probably pass.

The special committee on what is called the Keifer-Boynton Investigation, has reported that Mr. Keifer's charges against Gen. Boynton are entirely unfounded. This is heavy on Keifer, as many of his statements were proved to be absolute falsehoods. Let the funeral proceed.

Mr. Dowd had charge of the bill for retirement and recoinage of Trade Dollars which passed the House this week. Since the passage of this bill we can no longer be reproached with defrauding our own people of 15 cents out of every trade dollar, bearing the Government promise to pay on its face.

What may be termed a Congressional vagary was offered in the House last week in the form of a con-current resolution to adjourn on June 2d. It must have been intended as an absurd joke. There is hardly a possibility of an adjournment before the first or middle of July.

The vexed question of a Government Telegraph system will probably soon occupy the Senate. The committee on Postoffices and Post Roads have agreed, by a majority of 4 to 3, to report a bill recommending the adoption of such a system. The question will be carefully and deliberately debated, as it is one of no mean importance. It will be seen from the vote in committee that opinion is greatly divided, and an equal divergence probably exists in the House. The favorite method, however, of the House in deciding such questions is similar to the "Pocket Veto" of the President. They decide the question by not taking it up, and that is very probably the way this will be treated.

Our State no longer has the honor of possessing the only colored Representative on the floor of the House. Her Southern sister, South Carolina, now has a like privilege. The other day Mr. O'Hara rose to a question of privilege, and presented the credentials of Robt. Smalls of S. C., elected to succeed Mr. Mackey.

The debate on the Educational bill will be closed and the question decided pro or con before you receive this letter. It was determined late this evening in the Senate that a vote should be taken on Monday evening at 4:30. This will at any rate settle the question in the Senate. I was badly mistaken in my statement last week that the honorable gentlemen were about talked out. This whole week has been taken up in the debate, and Senators who have not made speeches are calling for more time. Many revelations as to consistency will be made immediately after this is decided, as some of the most determined opponents of the bill, on constitutional grounds, are earnest for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal industry, which will be a far greater stride toward centralization of the government than is intended or effected by this bill. A noticeable fact in the debate is that most of the opposition to the Educational bill comes from Senators whose States have already been provided for by Government grants of land for educational purposes.

Immediately upon the close of the educational debate the Senate will consider the Naval Appropriation bill passed by the House and reported by the Senate committee. Some discussion and amendments will be brought up on this. It is a rather curious and lame fact that while, for many years, "free ships and free trade" has been a Democratic slogan, the advice of a Republican President, who favors this policy in his messages, has been disregarded by the Democratic House, of which it will probably be reminded by the Republican Senate. Mr. Arthur's course in respect to the navy and the tariff, for all that he has been a negative President, has been moderate and judicious. He proposed a reduction of the tariff and a great increase of the navy. Mr. Randall is responsible for Democratic neglect of his advice in each particular.

The House has passed the Indian Appropriation bill. In the course of its discussion a harmless and amusing piece of flunkeyism took place. On Wednesday evening Mr. Randall announced that Gen. Grant was on the floor of the House, and moved that the House take a recess of 15 minutes so as to allow the members an opportunity to "shake" with the General. Whereupon the House adjourned, and they all "shook." Any harm in it? Of course not, but it was rather small business for the American House of Representatives.

Mr. Morrison cheerily states that his Tariff bill will be considered some time next week, say Friday or such a matter. He seems to take the situation very easily. The fact of the business is, Mr. Morrison is not as big as the position he occupies in the party is. He has not the pluck and force requisite to carry out the party wishes. We need some imprudent Ben Bill in the house to read the Protectionists out of the party, if they refuse any terms. We need some Democratic Abram to say to the Pennsylvania Lot—"Let there be no quarrel, I beseech thee, between me and thee, and between my herdsmen and thy herdsmen, for we are brethren. Behold the whole land is before thee; depart from me, I pray thee," and let Mr. Randall go and join the Republicans and help Pig Iron Kelly rob the people of this country all the days of his life. It is just the other way however. Mr. Randall and his remnant are running the party and declaring those who believe in the platforms of "76" and "80" to be heretics and infidels. He is actually reading four-fifths of the party out of the party.

The numerous friends of Mr. W. S. Roulhac of Durham, will be sorry to hear of his continued ill health. He is here as clerk of the Civil Service Commission.

Senator Vance leaves next week for home, to join Gov. Jarvis and Dr. Worth in examining the W. N. C. Railroad.

CHARLES M. STEDMAN.

The Next Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina.

[Raleigh Register.]

Charles M. Stedman, now a practicing lawyer in the city of Wilmington, was born in the county of Chatham in 1841. His father, Nathan A. Stedman, Sr., is yet living, a resident of Fayetteville, and is yet an active man of business, though he has attained nearly his four-score years. In his former county, Mr. Stedman, Sr., was for many years a public functionary, and was widely known throughout the State. In the animated and stirring contests of the olden times, when politics were national and the issue was the supremacy of the Whig or Democratic party, Nathan A. Stedman was a tower of strength to the Whig party. His influence in his own county was potential. A devoted admirer of Henry Clay and an ardent advocate of his American System, and on terms of the most intimate and confidential personal friendship with such great leaders as Badger, Morehead, Hugh Waddell, Charles Manly and Edward J. Hale, he was looked to to hold the balance in his county where the public sentiment was closely divided, where the conflict always waged fiercely and where the result was always doubtful. And more than once the watchword was, after the battle had been fought and the smoke was clearing off, "Wait till you hear from Chatham;" and the political complexion of the Legislature hinged on the single popularity of Nathan A. Stedman.

It was from this affectionate tie of friendship and fraternity between Governor Manly and his father that the subject of this sketch derived his name—Charles Manly Stedman.

Thus it was that our Stedman was brought when a youth into contact with the most distingushed men of the State, was enabled to see the majesty of great minds and to catch inspiration to be like them.

At an early age his father sent him to be taught in English and the classics at a preparatory school kept by the Rev. Daniel McGilvary, a man who has since devoted his life to spread the gospel in the lands that sit in darkness, and whose career as a missionary has adorned the pages of Christian enterprise.

About the year 1852 Mr. Stedman, Sr., removed with his family to Fayetteville, and young Stedman passed his boyhood in that ancient and celebrated town among the classic scenes of Cross Creek, historic by the legend that there Flora McDonald, fresh from the romantic and heroic exploit which associated her name with the Prince and Pretender, fixed her home; a stately and venerable town, conspicuous in the history of the State as the home of a cultivated and moral people, who ranked with the best in the elements of a benign hospitality, associated with business enterprise and honesty and patriotism. It was here, among such a people; thus advantageously placed, that young Stedman passed his youth, still fitting himself for college at the Donaldson Academy, under the tuition of the Revs. George McNeill and Daniel Johnson.

In 1857, at sixteen years of age, he entered at the University in a class composed of such associates as Eldridge Wright, Thos. T. Allen, J. Turner Morehead, R. S. Clark; all men of talent, and proceeding through the regular term of four years he graduated in the memorable year 1861, being admitted to deliver his senior speech and receive his diploma, though he did not attend Commencement Exercises.

It is often said, and to some extent may be true, that college distinction furnishes no sure index of the forth-coming man. But it is bad to teach, and worse to learn, to slight the merit marks at college.

Certainly for all the testimonial is worth Stedman won it. During the whole four years he achieved the first distinction in all the branches of study and deportment, gaining the esteem of the faculty and blessing the hearts of parents and friends by an early success in honorable exertion, taking rank as a scholar with Pettigrew and Ransom. What there was to be done well, he did it; and this he has followed up, as the avenues of action have grown wider and more comprehensive.

As we have said, he had been brought up a Whig; from his cradle, all the influence of teaching and example, as well as of association, had imbued him with a love of the "Union of the Fathers," and of the constitution of that union, and with mournful eye he saw the fabric falling to pieces, and with sorrowing ear he heard the elemental quake shaking to the foundations the edifice he had been taught to admire.

But the die was cast, the Rubicon was crossed. Lincoln had called for North Carolina troops to invade a sister State, and her Governor had refused the call, and North Carolina, though to the core a Union State, had yielded to the stress of blood-tie, and kin-tie, and had passed her ordinance of secession, and was clothing herself in armor, preparing for the thrice noble part her sons were destined to perform.

Young Stedman was among the foremost of the college youth to catch the enthusiasm, and keenly alive to the demands of patriotic duties, he hastened to Fayetteville and enrolled his name in the ranks of the "Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry" Company, then commanded by Major Wright Huske and about to volunteer its services for the field.

It was a time-honored corps he entered—one which dated back to the revolution and which had embraced within its ranks the worth and merit of the old town from time immemorial; and those with whom he was about to touch shoulders in the ordeal of actual battle, were composed of the best and bravest of a community; '*sans peur et sans reproche*;" a youth, not drawn from sectarian denominational, or social sphere, but from the heart of the people; the only attribute of qualification to its ranks being personal merit, moral and physical. In this sense it was a company of the elite, and for generations a warm-hearted love of the people had fostered and cherished it.

In this noble company the young collegian, now transformed into a "private in the ranks," soon found himself at home among congenial associates. Almost immediately the company was enrolled in the State volunteers, and was assigned to the first regiment under the command of D. H. Hill, then Colonel, and afterwards Lieutenant-General of the Confederate army, and was with his regiment moved to the scene of conflict in the Peninsula of Virginia. As our young volunteer was in at the beginning, being at Bethel, so he remained in to the close of the war—receiving frequent wounds in hard fought battles—whose scars he yet carries, a token of honorable service from Bethel Chapel—the outset—along the glorious, but bloody and ineffectual route of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., and through the trenches of Petersburg—in all the exposure, peril, privation and endurance of that world-wide renowned siege, this young volunteer bore his part: much of the latter time being brought into the closest and most confidential relations with Will McRae, Brigadier General, than whom the State did not produce of all the McRaes, and there were well-nigh a dozen in the list, or others; a more skillful or heroic officer, nor one whose service was more dutifully or more unselfishly rendered.

As the last gun fired at Appomatox, where the survivors of a lost cause only less immortal than their comrades who had laid down their lives in its defence, in that they had not passed through the gates of fame to immortality, our Stedman—now advanced for merit to be Major of the Forty-Fourth Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers was present, and from begining to close his is the register, common enough, but no less glorious, of a brave, self sacrificing, faithful soldier and patriot, ever present where duty required him to be, and always doing what duty exacted.

At the close of the War Major Stedman returned to what was left of home—the common lot of all his fellows—ruin and poverty.

But he was made of too stern stuff for idleness and want. In 1865 he set up a school at Pittsboro, wherein he taught the "young idea how to shoot," not muskets, but nouns, verbs and adjectives, and right there in this laborious and responsible occupation he began a series of successes that fall only short of the romantic in their actuality.

While thus engaged, he renewed the study of the law under the late Robert Strange and Hon. John Manning—which he had begun at Chapel Hill under Judge Battle and S. F. Phillips in 1860, but which had been interrupted by the war; and in 1866 he obtained his license to practice in the courts of the State. In the same year he married Miss Kate Wright, a daughter of the late Joshua G. Wright, of Wilmington; of a family associated with the early struggles of the colonies, more than one of which had filled the chief offices of Government, and which in common with the families of the Cape Fear had furnished illustrious representatives to the Confederate cause.

In 1867 Major Stedman removed to Wilmington, a poor boy, one may say, with a meagre purse and no herald to help his way; with no friend and scarce even an acquaintance. His future then depended only on an active and bold nature disciplined by hardships and enured to privation, which embodied in itself a very considerable aggregate of common sense and self reliance; and as they always will, these qualities soon told with the people.

Practice soon sought him, and his clients found in him a zealous and influential advocate, who could gain their causes and rarely suffered defeat.

He went at once into full practice, which he continues to this time. Perhaps he enjoys to-day as large a practice as any lawyer in the State.

It is a remarkable feature of Major Stedman's success that he readily attracts men of force. Place him at any time among strangers and the strongest at once gravitate towards him, and at the same time he retains a hold with the less stable element, being gifted by nature with a remarkable versatility which finds itself at home with all classes.

The late Isaac B. Grainger, who was himself a man of gifted attributes, of rare and extraordinary energy, power and ability, at once discerned Stedman's financial and general business qualities, and drew towards him, and they became associated in important business enterprises. Grainger created the Bank of New Hanover, and at his death Stedman succeeded him as President; and during his terms of office, which continued until he declined a re-election in 1883, he maintained the bank's high character, increased her business, advanced her stock; preserved her dividends and established her in the confidence of the people; and all this was done while associating a liberal and accommodating policy with a strict and judicious business management. So that, at the close of his administration, he was able to say to his employers, "Behold, I give into your hands an institution which I have contributed to mature and strengthen, and which I can now present to you in perfect health."

It was thus he voluntarily resigned his trust in behalf of a friend, who was promptly elected, Mr. Isaac Bates, who is to-day the efficient President of this prosperous institution. It adds greatly to the meed of praise to which Stedman is entitled that he assumed the management of the bank during the yet continuing panic of 1873, and brought it through in a condition of satisfactory prosperity, with scarcely any losses from its liberal accommodations.

Major Stedman has never filled political office, and was never a candidate before the people. At the last Congressional election in his district, it is generally conceded that he could have had the nomination if he had desired it, but he was distinctly not in the race. The frequent, and in some sense, violent contests which have grown out of the rival claims of Messrs. Stedman and A. M. Waddell, have attracted the notice of the public throughout the State.

In the first of these contests, in 1878, Mr. Waddell had the advantage. He was a popular leader; he had been elected and re-elected to Congress, and was yet in, and his competitor was a beginner. In the primaries in their own county Waddell carried the majority, having one more ward in the city then Stedman, which controlled the county delegates. On ascertaining the loss of his own county, Stedman withdrew and Waddell was nominated, but lost the election, being defeated by Judge Russell, and the district passed into the hands of the Republicans.

In 1880 the conflict was renewed, to wax yet more bitter than before and to enlist so earnestly the sympathies of mutual followers, that when the primaries came to be held they were thronged with Democratic voters to such a degree that scarcely the oldest citizens were absent from the polls. The result of 1878 was effectually reversed. Four out of the five wards of the city declared for Stedman, as did every county precinct. Waddell, in turn, as Stedman had done, retired, but other competitors appeared, and by the time the convention met at Fayetteville, combinations had been formed to beat Stedman, regardless who should be the man. Nevertheless, Stedman's popularity held him tenaciously in front for many successive ballotings, demonstrating not only that he was the undoubted choice of a large majority of the people of the district, but also of the convention, over all his opponents, and he only lacked by a small fraction the inexorable two-thirds to give him the nomination. His strength, too, was not bounded by localities, but extended through the district, for along with the solid vote of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus and Pender, he held nearly the united vote of Moore and important fractions of the other counties, and when his name was withdrawn he was still in the majority before the convention.

His acceptance of a result well calculated to create discontent was in keeping with the man, attesting his fidelity to political principle and his loyalty to party organization. With a zeal pregnant with acts of industry and of liberal contribution, he served the cause of the nominee, and it is notorious that a few well chosen words from him rallied to Shackelford supporters whose name was legion and who made victory certain. It was very fortunate that Stedman took this course, for the district had been rendered doubtful by the success of Russell.

Major Stedman is a man of middle age, of remarkable fine presence and address, of strong and vigorous physique, and of such imposing appearance and bearing that he would attract attention in any assembly.

He is a man of positive opinions, who does not mince words in the expression of them. He is a Democrat by nature and by conviction, and an earnest and decided one, but strictly conservative, and liberal to his opponents, being a thorough advocate of free thought and free speech.

No man has more devoted friends, and deservedly so, for a generous nature, a genial social disposition, and a free-hearted liberality are sure to beget such.

It is no vain utterance of undue praise to say that his chief and crowning characteristic is his charity to the obscure children of poverty and misfortune. Many and many a time and oft he feeds the hungry and clothes those who are unclad, and goes his way in quiet; and there are instance on instance which are unwritten of these unnumbered deeds and their good results, which would illuminate a volume if they were told.

To the cause of education he is a large contributor, and there are boys and young men who this day owe to his open purse strings the opportunities they have enjoyed at school and college.

In a few words, he is a born and bred friend and advocate of the people. His father was so before him, and besides his inheritance of this nature, his long experience of privation, suffering, exposure and endurance, in daily association with the people, has warmed his heart toward humanity, and neither time nor success has cooled or alienated these sympathies. Of such a man his State and people may well be proud.

He has proven his loyalty to both through all the tests by which loyalty can be tried, and having by hard work and steady sobriety and diligent business habits, reached the front rank of his profession, and having reaped its reward in a well-earned competence, standing, as he does, well assured in the respect and confidence of the public, who know him with a record but faintly written in these lines, we claim for him that his life and character afford to the young and rising generation a shining example of the worth and value of a useful, well spent life, and commend him to his countrymen as one worthy to be cherished.

Egypt.

A London dispatch of April 1 says that Gen. Gordon has finally decided to abandon his policy of conciliating the natives, having become convinced that it is utterly useless. His new policy will be more vigorous, and as the first step towards carrying it out the Egyptian soldiers who had been detailed to give a safe conduct to parties leaving Khartoum and proceeding to Egypt have received orders to return to the beleaguered citadel without delay.

Orders have been sent to Gen. Stephenson and Sir Evelyn Baring, at Cairo, to report afresh as to the advisability of sending an expedition via Suakin or Korosko to Berber to assist in the relief of Khartoum. Admiral Hay has been asked to expedite the survey of the upper Nile to ascertain to what extent a gunboat flotilla would be able to operate on the river. Admiral Hewett's mission to King John, of Abyssinia, has been hastened in order that arrangements may be made for the co operation of Abyssinian troops in the Southern Soudan. Admiral Hewett is timed to reach Massowah on Thursday and to meet King John at Andowa on Monday. King John offers the services of from eight to ten thousand Abyssinians on condition that the English guarantee an allowance of two shillings daily to each man and the cession of two ports to Abyssinia. If England agrees to these terms the Abyssinians will attack El Mahdi and relieve Kassala.

A special dispatch to the London *Times* from Khartoum of the same date says: "We are daily expecting the arrival of British troops. We cannot believe that the Government will abandon us. Our very existence depends upon Great Britain."

Another despatch says a rumor has reached Khartoum to the effect that Slatin Bey has capitulated to the rebels in the province of Darfour.

The latest advices respecting Osman Digna are that he has encamped in the vicinity of Tamanieb, having about 1,000 followers and many Sheiks, and that he is preparing to give battle to the tribes friendly to the English.

Yesterday evening the rebels approached to within a mile of Suakin and looted the cattle.

The inhabitants of Suakin are discontented and angry at being left by Gen. Graham and the British, who sailed for Suez to-day, to take care of themselves.

The *Figaro's* correspondent at Cairo says: "Gen. Gordon, before the sortie of the 16th inst., sent the following proclamation to the rebel sheiks:

Come to me without fear, as I have to you in all confidence. I came not to fight, but alone with the help of God, and God is with me.

The sheiks replied:

We have read your letter. Your say that you are with God. If you are with God you are with us, because God is with us. If you are not with us then God is against thee, and we shall do with thee as we have done with Hicks Pasha.

Cyclones, Readjusters and Coalitionists.

One of the Dispersed Abroad who loves his native State, sends a good word to Fayetteville and the Observer.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

BALTIMORE, April 3, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—Though so near the 1st of April this is not intended as an April fool, but rather to congratulate you on your success in establishing so good a paper in the good old town of Fayetteville in such a short time. It reminds me very much of the old Fayetteville OBSERVER, so long and ably managed by your father in the good old "ante bellum" times, when the honest whigs of Sampson and Bladen read it and quoted it with the same confidence they did their Bibles. In those days, Mr. Editor, we had but few "cyclones" and no readjusters, nor coalitionists; all of which are modern parasites. The former seems to be entirely unmanageable. The second, though a Virginia product, seems to be pretty well under Virginia control. The latter I fear had its origin in your State, and if I can read the signs of the times, the North Carolina editors, assisted by the Vances, Ransoms, Bennetts, &c., &c., in the coming Summer campaign, will make their future residence in N. C. rather uncomfortable; so much so, that I do not think the Yorks, Leaches, Prices, Winsteads, (poor "*Pat*,.) et al., will ever call themselves *coalitionists* after 1884.

By the by, speaking of North Carolina politics, do you know the good old State is not only very respectably, but very *ably* represented in Washington now! Gen. Vance, Gen. Scales, Gen. Cox, Judge Bennett and Col. Green, in the House, and our two unsurpassed Senators, Vance and Ransom, who or what State can beat us? Let Mr. Hoar amuse himself with the idea that North Carolina is the "tail in learning" when he meets Gov. Vance, as he did to his sorrow last week; he learns that the "illiterate" are at least ably represented in our national council.

However, this letter is growing more in length than interest. I wish your paper great success. I want to see Fayetteville and the Cape Fear section once more prosperous. A little more such energy as you show in your paper, on the part of your citizens, with the railroads going there, will soon make her what she deserves to be, one of the first towns in North Carolina.

T. J. B.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS ON TARIFF REFORM.—A dispatch from New Haven, of the 31, to the New York *Times*, says:

At the instigation of James Gallagher, of this city, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, A. E. Burr, the editor of the Hartford *Times*, and who for the last 20 years has been director in State Democratic politics, and whose position, there is good reason to believe, coincides in all matters of party policy with that of ex Senator William H. Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, wrote a call for the holding of the State Convention to appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention. The call that Mr. Burr wrote was of the stereo typed kind. It asked all conservatives and independent electors of the State who were in favor of economy in the administration of the Government and equal rights to all citizens under the Constitution, and who were opposed to the process of ring combinations, to act with the Democratic organization in selecting delegates. About five weeks before the election of Carlisle to the Speakership in Congress the New-Haven *Register*, with the exception of Mr. Burr's paper the oldest Democratic paper in Connecticut, came out strongly in favor of the adoption of a tariff reform platform. A result of it was the insertion in the call to-day of these words: "And all who are opposed to the continuance of a war tax in time of peace; by which the people are plundered."

With but one exception the members of the committee expressed themselves in favor of making the issue in the coming campaign squarely in favor of tariff reform. Mr. Gallagher said: "I think that the outlook for a Democratic victory is very promising provided we make a straight-out fight on the line of tariff reform. You will notice by the call that all who disapprove a continuance of a war tariff in time of peace are invited to unite with our party in choosing delegates to the coming convention and to act with us in the succeeding election. This will bring over to our side many Republican and independent voters who are thoroughly in earnest about this matter of tariff reform. I have the personal assurance of many Republicans that they will support the Democratic ticket provided we distinctly commit ourselves to a tariff reform policy. I don't want to see any such timorous, half apologetic way of treating a question which has always been a cardinal Democratic principle, as was shown in the Hancock campaign. We have now a much better chance of succeeding on an out and out platform for tariff reduction than we did in the last campaign, because the masses have been obtaining increased enlightenment upon the issue. Then you could hardly find a carriage manufacturer in New Haven who would admit that there was an over-production in his line of business, and that the only remedy for preventing periodical recurrences of this glut was to so amend the tariff that we could get our goods into the outside markets of the world. Now I think all of them take this view."

THE COUNTERFEIT MISS JACKSON.—The Charlotte *Observer* thus explains the apparent "ubiquities" of Miss Julia Jackson which have lately astonished newspaper readers:

The many friends of Miss Julia Jackson, in this city, will be interested to know that over in Europe, some cunning adventuress has been passing herself off as Miss Julia Jackson, daughter of the famous General Stonewall Jackson, and has succeeded in creating a big sensation. The New York papers contain long accounts from their foreign correspondents, detailing the movements of this "counterfeit." They say that Miss Jackson recently took a horseback ride in a London park, and was followed by crowds. The latest dispatch to the New York papers is as follows: "Miss Julia Jackson, the daughter of General 'Stonewall' Jackson, is at present in Cannes, where she recently astonished everybody by appearing at a fancy dress ball in the character of a page. All the gossips said it was simply outrageous, but 'so like an American girl!' *Miss Jackson* is a great beauty, and has succeeded Miss Chamberlain as the reigning American girl. Everywhere in London, Dublin, Berlin, Rome and Paris she has received great attention of distinguished society people. She is taller than Miss Chamberlain. Her complexion is fair, her eyes gray and her hair black and luxuriant. Her manner fascinates everybody and her taste in dress is remarkably good."

Miss Jackson is at present, we believe, in Memphis, Tennessee, and only recently attended the unveiling of a statue to Gen. R. E. Lee, in New Orleans.

HOW TO COOK WATER.—I must tell you the old story of how the late Charles Delmonico used to talk about the new hot water cure. He said the Delmonicos were the first to recommend it to guests who complained of having no appetite. "Take a cup of hot water and lemon and you will feel better," was the formula adopted, and the cup of hot water with a drop of lemon juice in it to take away the insipidity. For this anti-bilious remedy the caterers charged the price of a drink of their best liquors—25 cents or more—and it certainly was a wiser way to spend small change than in alcohol. "Few people know how to cook water," Charles used to affirm. "The secret is in putting good, fresh water into a neat kettle, already quite warm, and setting the water to boiling quickly, and then taking it right off for use in tea, coffee or other drinks, before it is spoiled. To let it steam and simmer and evaporate until the good water is all in the atmosphere, and the lime and dregs only left in the kettle—bah! that is what makes a great many people sick, and is worse than no water at all." Every lady who reads this valuable recipe of a great and careful cook should never forget how to cook water.—*New York Correspondence Chicago Journal.*

PROGRESSIVE FARMING IN UNION COUNTY.—Mr. John Shute's farm, says the Monroe *Enquirer*, which is in full view of town, north of the Railroad, presents a perfect picture. The herd of grazing cattle and droves of fine hogs, with the luxuriant fields of beautifully growing wheat, oats and clover, show Mr. Shute to be one of our most progressive farmers.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—The Duke of Albany, who died last week, was buried on Saturday from St. George's Chapel, London—his mother, the Queen, and many other Royal personages being present.

An echo of the Cincinnati riot comes from New York in a communistic appeal to the working men who were called to meet at Cooper Institute Sunday night.

The German steamer Daniel Stermann, struck a shoal off the coast of Nova Scotia on Thursday and was lost with 121 souls, 9 only of 133 being saved.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8 15, A. M., Monday, April 7th, 1881.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Standard Time—Clock in Superintendent's Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1: Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	8 15	
Little River	13.75	9 05	9 00
Spout Spring	20.0	9 35	9 30
*Rock Branch	27 5	10 05	10 05
Swann's	29.0	10 15	10 11
Jonesboro	34.1	11 00	10 41
Sanford	37.1	11 40	11 13
		P. M.	P. M.
Egypt	43.5	12 25	12 20
Gulf	46.5	12 58	12 48
Richmond	53.7	1 35	1 22
Ore Hill	58.0	2 05	1 53
Siler	62 6	2 33	2 23
Staley	70.0	3 20	3 08
Liberty	74.4	3 55	3 45
Julian	81.5	4 40	4 30
Pleasant Garden	83.6	5 38	5 28
Head of Road	94 0		6 00

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Head of Road	0.0	11 10	
Pleasant Garden	4.4	11 43	11 33
		P. M.	P. M.
Julian	12.5	12 40	12 31
Liberty	19.6	1 25	1 15
Staley	24 0	1 58	1 48
Siler	31.4	2 43	2 33
Ore Hill	36.0	3 13	3 01
Richmond	40.3	3 40	3 31
Gulf	47.5	4 20	4 09
Egypt	50.5	4 43	4 38
Sanford	56.9	5 33	5 09
Jonesboro	59.9	6 03	5 48
Swann's	65.0	6 34	6 24
*Rock Branch	66.5	6 40	6 40
Spout Spring	74.0	7 22	7 17
Little River	80.25	8 00	7 47
Fayetteville	91.0		8 40

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive.
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	9 00	
Rockfish	7.0	9 40	9 30
McNatt's	14.0	10 20	10 10
Lumber Bridge	16.3		10 32

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Lumber Bridge	0.0	6 00	
McNatt's	2.3	6 20	6 12
Rockfish	9.1	7 00	6 50
Fayetteville	16.3		7 30

*Flag Stations.

A special train for Fayetteville on Saturday night, will leave Sanford on arrival of R. & A. Train from Raleigh.

No. 1 connects with R. & A. Freight at Sanford to Raleigh.

No. 4 will run to Fayetteville Saturday night, leaving Lumber Bridge at 11 P. M., and arriving at Fayetteville at 12 15 A. M. No train from Lumber Bridge Monday morning.

J. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.

62tf

April 9, 1884.

Red Springs' Greeting!

LOTS FOR SALE.

THREE LOTS for sale on Fayetteville Street, 33½x75, from $75 to $125; one corner lot on Fayetteville and Spring Streets, 40x50, $175. All these lots are located in the centre of Town, and will be sold only at these prices for cash. For a bargain apply to

D. W. TOWNSEND,
Red Springs, Robeson Co., N. C.

62-4tpd

April 9, 1884.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Wednesday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

WEDNESDAY,..............APRIL 9, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance)	$2 00
Six months "	1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. BRANDT—The Pivot Corset.
J. B. STARR—Pine Island Guano.
J. S. MORRISON—Time Table No. 4.
D. W. TOWNSEND—Red Springs' Greeting.
M. A. DAUPHIN—Louisiana State Lottery.
LOUGEE & GOODWIN—Marble and Granite Monuments, &c.

ABOUT TOWN.

GAME LAWS.—The Partridge season for Cumberland county closed April 1st.

SHAD.—Shad are now caught in large numbers in the Cape Fear River near the Railroad wharf.

NEW FENCE.—Mr. D. A. Ray has put a neat fence around the lots in rear of his stores occupied by Messrs. Horne and McNeill & Co.

FROST.—There was a heavy frost Sunday night, but owing to the dry weather and the thick foliage but little injury was done to fruit or vegetables.

DIED.—In Goldsboro, N. C., on Saturday, April 7th, 1884, after an illness of ten days, Mrs. W. D. Hyman (*nee* Miss Annie J. Steel) daughter of the late A. W. Steel, of this place, aged about 24 years.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—On Monday, the 7th, the building known as the Jackson Hotel, was sold at public auction. It was bought by Mr. E. L. Pemberton for $2,100.

FINE CATTLE.—Some very fine cattle from Sampson, and fat sheep from this county, were bought by Mr. Tomlinson last week; consequently our market will be supplied with good beef and mutton for some time to come.

ANOTHER NEW BUILDING.—It is rumored that the site of the Whitehead store will be bought by a party who intends erecting a three story iron front building, modern style.

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.—We were sorry to see moulding for house-furnishing being received here from Baltimore this week, made from our native pine shipped North and returned to us finished up. Surely we can successfully compete in this branch of industry with Baltimore or elsewhere.

ARCHITECTS.—The news of the erection of and plans for so many new buildings in Fayetteville has gone abroad. Two good architects will soon locate here, for a time at least, and if the boom continues, make this their permanent abiding place. If it depends on that, they will stay.

HOW TO FLANK THE CUT WORMS.—Plant your cabbages in a trench six or eight inches deep, which can be opened at the ends to let off the water when it rains. As the plants grow, gradually draw the earth to them. The worms won't go down into the trench to cut them.

RAILROAD NEWS.—Trains now run westward beyond Buffalo Creek, and by Friday the iron will be laid to depot in Greensboro. Southward, iron is laid about three miles beyond Lumber Bridge, and having received an addition of 23 convicts on Tuesday, Capt. Gilmer expects with his present force to lay a mile a day from this date.

FIRE.—On Thursday last the house near Gooden's Bridge, occupied by Mr. G. S. Deming, and owned by Mr. F. W. Thornton, was almost entirely consumed by fire, catching from a spark falling on the roof, the high wind rendering all efforts to put it out unavailing. We regret to learn that Mr. Deming had no insurance on his furniture. The building was insured.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Salem Jones with his street brigade is now at work on Hay Street from *Haymount* towards the Market. Using a scraper to draw the dirt from the sides to the middle of the street and thus opening the curb drains, filling up holes, &c., the water after heavy rains will run at once to the surface drains and thence to the sewers, as in the old times, instead of remaining for days in pools as of late. This work like that on the other streets is "wisely and well" done.

THROUGH FREIGHT VIA RIVER AND RAIL.—Large quantities of freight are already being shipped westward via the C. F. & Y. V. Railway. We learn that many hhds. of Molasses were rolled from the boats on cars at the railroad wharf, destined for various points in Randolph and other counties. Also that direct shipment is made from the cars to boats of naval stores, cotton and other articles forwarded from the Southern and Western branches of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

NOT AS BAD AS IT HAS BEEN.—With the smoke from the burning forests and the clouds of sand driven by the violent wind of last Wednesday and Thursday obscuring the sky, it looked as if the end of all things were at hand. We breathe freer now, and, having time to look about us, discover that we have been hurt worse before. From a record made by Mr. George H. Haigh at the time at the old Haigh store, it appears that April 17, 1855, though not as windy, was worse in most respects. It was recorded as "the hot and smoky day," the thermometer under the Market standing at 100°. The sun was obscured as if by a cloud and great cinders from the burning forests, miles away, fell in the town.

FIRE WOOD IN DEMAND.—Wood is scarce and high. Why don't our country friends send it in. They could make quick sales at good figures.

FRENCH ROOFS.—Mr. F. W. Thornton has tastefully adorned the stylish dwelling he is building near the Masonic Lodge, by the addition of an iron railing around the mansard roof. We hear that Mr. E. T. McKethan intends doing the same thing for his stores; thus putting a finishing touch to an otherwise faultless building.

COTTON SEED MEAL IS GOOD.—If we had ever cherished the least doubt of this fact it was fully dissipated a day or two ago upon our seeing that practical, successful farmer, Jno. P. McLean, hauling a load of this product home. When *he* thus pronounces it a success, both as feed for cattle and a fertilizer for the soil, there can be no further doubt of it.

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday afternoon while riding down Green street, Mr. Jno. J. Gilchrist was thrown from his buggy and slightly bruised. His horse, frightened by some object, turned suddenly round, upsetting the buggy and himself, and throwing Mr. Gilchrist and driver some distance, but as they fell on a bed of sand neither were much hurt.

MORE CARS.—We learn that the C. F. & Y. V. Railway is now having built North enough first class passenger coaches, baggage, freight and flat cars to enable them, with their present supply of rolling stock, to handle and comfortably provide for the great patronage in shape of travel and freight, they expect to receive when through connection is made with Greensboro and Shoe Heel.

ISTHMIAN CLUB.—We are glad to learn that this social club is still progressing. There will be a meeting at their rooms to-night, when it is expected that several gentlemen will join. The Club is now about to order a second new billiard table. They now have the best table in town and several card tables. It is the favorite resort for our young men in the afternoons, and we state with pleasure that the Club is conducted in an excellent manner, there never having been a single bet or anything of the kind made there since its organization.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. M. Faulk has moved the building recently bought by him from Mr. H. G. Hall, nearer the street, and is converting it into a nice two-story dwelling with comfortable additions thereto. When finally finished by carpenters and painters, it will be both convenient and handsome.

Mr. E. L. Pemberton is having the property adjoining the McNeill building at foot of Haymount, recently purchased by him, thoroughly repaired with intention of converting it into a comfortable dwelling. Now if he or some one will pull down or alter and repair the "Brick Row."

PERSONAL.—We were glad to welcome back to his old home Mr. Reuben Jones, who is here on a visit. Mr. Jones is well known to our people and the traveling public, having kept a hotel here for many years previous to his removal to Florida, in which State he now resides.

Mr. John Y. McRae, who recently resigned his position with Messrs. Pescud, Lee & Co., Druggists of Raleigh, to accept a more lucrative one with Buist & Co., the great seed men of Philadelphia, is making a short visit to relatives here before removing to his new home. He will carry with him the best wishes of many warm friends.

The Rev. Thaddeus L. Troy, brother of Mr. W. C. Troy, is also visiting his old home; having for considerable time resided here and conducted a large male and female school in this place. Mr. Troy is well known to our people, who extend to him a warm welcome. He is at present representing the Bible Society in this State.

UNTIL GREENSBORO IS REACHED.—As will be seen by the new schedule of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, train No. 1 will leave Fayetteville at 8:15 A. M., instead of 8:30 M., and keep 15 minutes ahead of schedule time (as ordered last week) as far as Sanford. This is done in order to connect with Raleigh & Augusta Air Line freight train going to Raleigh.

This train leaves Sanford 11:15 A. M.; arrives at Raleigh 3:30 P. M. Leaves Raleigh at 6 A. M, arrives at Sanford 11 A. M. So that passengers may leave Fayetteville at 8:15 A. M., and arrive at Raleigh, by R. & A. accommodation and freight, at 3:30 P. M. Returning leave Raleigh at 6 A. M., stay at Sanford six hours and a half, and arrive at Fayetteville 8.30 P. M. Or, passengers from Raleigh may leave there at 8 P. M. and come through to Fayetteville by 1 at night, every night, (heretofore only on Saturday night) as the management will run a special from Sanford to Fayetteville each night on arrival of R. & A. train from Raleigh until the Postoffice Department allows the mail for this point to come via Greensboro.

COMMISSIONERS OF FAYETTEVILLE.—The annual meeting of the Commissioners was held on Monday afternoon last.

The bonds of the several officers were tendered and accepted.

Gurdon Deming was elected to take charge of the town clock and directed to make the time conform to the railroad time.

All nuisances or violations of the ordinances, particularly those on account of fire, are directed to be immediately abated, and the Town Marshal is ordered to have obstructions on the side walks removed immediately.

The market house is to be used hereafter only for its legitimate purposes—the selling of meats, garden vegetables and fruits. The stalls were ordered to be rented on the first of May next, under the direction of the market house committee.

On the recommendation of the Chief Fire Warden, William D. McNeill was appointed Engineer, who shall be under the control and direction of the Chief Fire Warden, in managing the engines at fires and otherwise.

A Committee was appointed to examine the books of the Treasurer and Tax Collector, with authority to cancel all vouchers and destroy all coupons paid, &c.

TOWN MARSHAL.—Our efficient Town Marshal deserves much credit for his promptness and alertness. We are glad to know that he visits the C. F. & Y. V. depot nightly and prevents the rush and jam usually made by the porters, &c., at the gang-ways as soon as the train stops.

EASTER.—Next Sunday is the festival of Easter. Its observance will be a marked feature of the services of the Episcopal and Methodist churches of this town, where the floral offerings will be unusually profuse and beautiful, the season being remarkably prolific of flowers. There is prospect, too, of good weather. Last Easter there was sleet and snow in the afternoon.

CUMBERLAND FAIR.—The committee appointed under the resolution adopted by the Agricultural Society, as printed in their proceedings given elsewhere, will visit the merchants of this town to-morrow, April 10, to solicit special premiums. It is expected that the merchants will come forward liberally, as our railway connections will be complete in both directions and it is intended that this shall be a grand fair.

The Society's finances are in better condition than ever, but a considerable amount will be needed to put the buildings and fences in suitable repair for the great occasion.

MAP OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Messrs. David McDuffie & Son, are getting up a map of Cumberland county to be on exhibition at the State Exposition. It will not only be a Topographical sketch of the county, but will state nature and products of soil, quantity and kinds of timbers, what amount of area is under cultivation, size and number of farms and names of farmers, minerals and clay strata, streams and water powers, factories and mills, and the amount, nature and value of their output, towns and villages, their populations and wealth, and many other features calculated to bring immigration and attract capital to our country. It is a good move and in the right direction.

Let every householder in Cumberland subscribe to this important work. Mr. McDuffie, Jr., will soon begin a canvass of the county for subscriptions.

Cumberland County Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of Cumberland County Agricultural Society, held on the 3d April, 1884, the following officers were elected, viz:

President—W. C. Troy.

Vice Presidents—W. B. Draughon, W. J. Green, Cumberland; R. F. Boykin, Sampson; Elias Bryan, Chatham; Geo. S. Cole, Moore; J. M. Hodges, Harnett; T. D. Love, Bladen; D. P. McEachern, Robeson; A. S. Horney, Randolph; D. W. C. Benbow, Guilford; W. H. McLaurin, Richmond; H. M. Johnson, Johnston.

Secretary—G. W. Lawrence.

Treasurer—A. A. McKethan, Jr.

Executive Committee—C. W. Broadfoot, W. J. Tolar, J. A. Worth, Wm. Alderman, J. P. McLean, J. B. Smith.

The following resolution was, on motion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this society are hereby tendered to Mr A. A. McKethan, Sr., for his long and faithful services as General Superintendent, and that the secretary furnish him with a copy.

The following resolution was also, on motion, adopted:

Resolved, That there be no special premiums received from merchants and others except Commercial Fertilizers, Agricultural Implements, Agricultural Products and cash, and that a committee of two be appointed to solicit premiums in accordance with this resolution.

G. W. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

FOREST FIRES.—On Tuesday night April 2d a wind storm began in this and surrounding section of country, rapidly increasing in velocity and strength until by the morning of Wednesday the 3d, it almost blew a hurricane. We regret to say that owing to the habit of many people of burning new ground and trash piles at this season of the year, the wind found and scattered fire brands in many directions. The nearest woods fires to this place were near the residences of Messrs. Hinsdale, Lutterloh and others on Haymount, and Hawley and Huske on Harrington Hill. These were finally subdued, but north, south, east and west of here within a radius of six to 15 or 20 miles the fire raged with resistless fury, burning everything in its path. Providentially no lives were lost, and but few dwellings of any size were burned, except a building containing patters, tools, &c., of Mr. Emmit, near Rockfish. Messrs. Breece, McLean, McDonald, Worrel, Buie, McNatt, Luther, Martin and many others lost fences, small houses occupied by servants and turpentine croppers; but that we believe is about the extent of loss. Near Manly and Keyser the fires raged with violence, but there it was mainly confined to turpentine orchards. Near Shoe Heel there were also fires, but of small proportions. Nothing but want of material and water courses intervening [illegible] dued the flames.

A letter from Mr. J. E. Buchan, of Manly, received since the above was put in type, says that "the new Methodist church, Buchan's and Petty's warehouses, Kelly's kitchen and Petty's barn and stables were burned, in the town. In the neighborhood, all of Buchan's and Dowd's lumber, and Dowd's mill and all his turpentine boxes were burned. Hill, Goins & Walden, and Teabout are ruined. Many negroes are without houses or anything else. Bob Washburn lost everything except his horse and the clothes he wore. M. B. Blue lost heavily. No damage was done West of Manly, but to the East, Sam. Cameron and the Gillis boys were the only ones who escaped."

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The Board of County Commissioners of Cumberland met Monday, April 7th, according to law. Full Board present.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Priscilla Sykes and Mary Wrench were orbered to the poor house.

Mrs. Seth Hudson, Mary A. Johnson and Martha A. Green were allowed $1.50 per month each.

Maria Spearman was allowed $1 per month; Frank Bedsole and Curtis Smith were allowed medicine.

Allen Autry and D. G. McAllister were allowed to list their property and pay single tax on same.

On account of loss by fire, J. A. McPharland was allowed to erect a gate on each side of his plantation; across the public (McArthur) road, in Carver's Creek Township.

Petition to change the public road at the "Gillmore place," in Carver's Creek Township allowed.

Petition to re-open public road in Cross Creek Township referred to supervisors of public roads in said Township.

The report of the Finance Committee accepted and filed.

Moore & Ahearn, J. M. Martin, E. L. Clark, N. H. Cohen, A. Overbaugh, R. Burns, M. C. Hart, S. Soloman, Isadore Jackson, W. J. McDonald, Jr., M. Faulk, Faulk & Hedgepeth and W. R. Webb were allowed license to retail liquors at their present places of business.

The following were appointed to list the property for 1884:

J. C. Poe, Cross Creek.
N. C. Thagard, Cedar Creek.
D. S. Bullard, Beaver Dam.
H. L. Hall, Black River.
W. J. McPhail, Flea Hill.
A. D. McNeill, Carver's Creek.
A. H. Johnson, Little River.
D. K. McDuffie, Quewhiffle.
J. A. McPherson, Seventy-first.
Hector McNeill, Rockfish.
W. C. Alderman, Gray's Creek.

JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Cross Creek—S. A. Phillips, J. M. Martin, Wm. Driver, Nat Owen.

Quewhiffle—John McVicker, Dan'l McKethan, A. J. Bethune, M. L. Ray.

Little River—J. T. Scarborough, John A. Wright, H. A. Johnson.

Carver's Creek—Rob't Colyer, James West, G. J. Byrd, Sandy McDonald.

Rockfish—J. M. Pearce, F. H. Biggs, Hardy West, Ed Wishart.

Gray's Creek—Marshall Hall, Henry Clark, Guion Purdie.

Seventy-first—D. McN. Ray, D. G. Blue, J. F. Martin, Moses Whitehead.

Beaver Dam—H. C. Holmes, A. A. Melvin, A. P. Smith, Wm. Culbreth.

Cedar Creek—J. F. West, J. K. Gregory, W. T. Fisher, Thos McDonald.

Flea Hill—Love McLeran, D. L. Beard, Arch'd Holmes, Burnice Geddie.

Black River—John Bain, J. R. McIntyre. W. J. Smith, R. E. Mathis.

SECOND WEEK.

Cross Creek—Wm. Overby, G. H. Haigh.

Cedar Creek—Alex. Horne, Micajah Horne.

Gray's Creek—Abrah. Gainey, W. O. McDonald.

Rockfish—G. C. Ray, Americus Norden.

Carver's Creek—Cader Parker, A Wicker.

Little River—Alex. Smith, D. McLauchlin.

Seventy-first—John Buie, D. B. Cain.

Flea Hill—Chas. Butler, Wm. R. Haywood.

Beaver Dam—J. J. Bullard, Simon Hales.

Quewhiffle—D. A. McDiarmid, G. W. Graham.

Black River—C. C. McLellan, A. J. Ammons.

Sundry bills as usual were passed.

One hundred dollars was appropriated towards getting up a map of Cumberland County to be on exhibition at the State Exposition.

Where the Indians Sleep.

Cross Creek and the Cool Spring their blessed haunts and sacred Cemetery.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

FAYETTEVILLE, April, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Your mention of Indian mounds in this vicinity some weeks ago, might naturally suggest the inquiry how came they there! as we have no historical mention that this or the adjacent counties were ever the home of Indian tribes. The fact is, that this section of country for miles up and down the Cape Fear, and for a considerable distance westward, formed the hunting grounds of several great Indian tribes; and we are informed that this place was their especial rendezvous. Although the bear, wolf, wild cat and other "varmints" abounded in the dense swamps and cane-brakes on or near the river, yet the lordly buck and gentle doe were found in largest numbers along the clear, flashing waters of famed "Cross Creek". In those days, we are told, there were many boulders near what was in modern times the celebrated "Cool Spring" whose waters once drunk of induced a thirst none others could quench. Unless my memory fails me there used to be, many years ago, one of these boulders in the road near what is now the "Cool Spring mill." It was the habit of the Indians to salt these great rocks for deer and to conceal themselves in the vicinity of the creek, where the deer would go to quench their thirst after licking the salt and were thus an easy prey. The Cool Spring, we are informed, was in existence in those days and, under the shadow of the lofty oak which still shades it, many a dusky warrior has cooled his heated brow and quaffed deep draughts from its sweet waters. Can we not picture those forest chieftains, who, burying the hatchet annually, hied them to their loved gathering place? Their swift canoes and flashing paddles parted the yellow waters of the Cape Fear as they hastened to gather around their annual hunting fires. Or, from the mountain slopes of the West through trackless forests, they hasted with eager feet to keep hunters' tryst.

Is it therefore strange that many an Indian warrior should require son or friend to deposit his remains at death in this spot and facing the river! Here, according to the Indian belief, when their tribe's swift canoes glanced over the bosom of the loved stream, the joyous shouts and happy faces of the living would awaken fond recollections in the bosoms of the dead. We smile at such strange belief, but *they* died in the happy enjoyment of it, and their bodies have mouldered into dust undisturbed amidst the rustling music of their loved paw-paws. While the Indian canoe is a thing of the past and the steamer's whistle echoes shrilly over their heads, may rude hands never disturb their quiet sleep!

"MOHICAN."

MARRIED.

PEARSALL—HALL—In Rockingham, on Thursday afternoon, March 27th, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. A. B. PEARSALL, of Duplin County, to Miss SALLIE, daughter of the late E. C. Hall, Esq., of Fayetteville.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREATEST ENEMY TO CHILDREN is worms. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will save them from ruin. Only 25 cents a bottle. Try it.

What! Never! No! Never!

It never fails that on the second Tuesday of each month the Grand Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery occurs with regularity and unimpeached honesty at New Orleans. The 166th took place on March 11th, last, and Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., sent to the destined parties large fortunes and small sums thus: ticket No. 14,467 drew the first capital, $75,000, which had been sold in fractions, one-fifth of which was held by G. Goldsmith, a well-known Jewish merchant of Columbus, Miss., collected through the Columbus Insurance and Banking Co. of Miss., another fifth, costing also $1, to Henry Rivers, a well known citizen of Milwaukee, Wis., collected through the Marine and Fire Ins. Co., Bank of Milwaukee. No. 6,998 drew the second capital prize, $25,000, sold also in fifths at $1 each; James Wentzel, Port Carbon, Schuylkill Co., Pa., drew one piece, and C. M. McCormick, Charleston, Ark., were among the fortunate ones. Ticket No. 1,282 drew the whole third capital prize of $10,000 for $5, went to J. Kramer, San Francisco, Cal. The next drawing takes place on Tuesday, May 13th, and M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give all information desired if applied to.

PRETTY HARD ON WORMS.

RIDGEWAY, S. C.

Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co.—Gents: I have quite a demand for your "WORM KILLER." It is the best Vermifuge I can get. A farmer bought a bottle of me a few weeks ago, gave one dose to his child; came in next day with a 'chow-chow' jar filled with worms, the result of one dose. Since then all want it.

W. J. DAVIS.

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of Lagrange, N. C., says. "Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" brought over 100 worms from one child in his neighborhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than all other worm medicine.

Enquire for the above and no other.

All first-class Drug Stores and General Dealers keep it.

March 5, 1884. 57-3m

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	.75@80
Hog Round,	11@11½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	11½@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13@14	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	11@11½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@9½	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	12@13	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Skoulders,	10@11	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10½@11½	North Carolina,	12½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.25
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.10@1.20
CHICKENS—	20@25	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	11@12½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.10@5.25	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	80@00	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	65@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.05
Pease,	1.75@00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

DEALERS IN

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10½@0
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.80
Virgin Dip	$1.80
Spirits	27½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	95@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, April 5—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 29 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1.10 for Strained and 1.15 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.05 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.75 for Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—℔ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

The Latest and The Most Approved.

THE PIVOT CORSET.

THIS CORSET expands and contracts with the breathing, and yields to every movement of the wearer—constantly making an easy and elegant fit.

The top and bottom of the front of the CORSET are pivoted near the waist, allowing easy play backward and forward.

They are held in position by stays in the pockets of the detached edges, and by an elastic connection.

They each play freely upon an underlying extension, which prevents the body from protruding.

Illustrated Plates furnished on application, showing the various positions the body can be placed in by wearing the PIVOT CORSETS.

For sale only at

GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 9, 1884. 62tf

PINE ISLAND
GUANO.

Is the most uniformly high grade fertilizer ever sold in the State.

It is the best without exception. Always Reliable. Made of best Materials and is in beautiful mechanical condition.

[From North Carolina Experiment Station.]

2526. Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate, Quinnipiac Fertilizing Co., New London, Conn., sampled at Selma, February 27th, with Webb, Tisdale & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.50, ammonia 2.87, potash 1 94 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 lbs., $31.07.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,
Director.

QUINIPIAC FERTILIZER COMPANY,
New London, Conn.
J. B. STARR,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

April 9, 1884. 62

Our Latest New Spring Importations of

Millinery and Fancy Goods

Are Coming in Profusion.

GRAND OPENING OF PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, APRIL 9th and 10th.

Merchants in want of goods in our line will find an abundant supply at prices to defy competition. A full line of CORSETS of the LATEST and MOST APPROVED STYLES in stock. Catalogues out soon.

Don't Forget to Call on the 9th and 10th.

MRS. DYE.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1884. 61tf

NOTICE.

I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a good stock of

Grain and Groceries.

To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.

E. T. McKETHAN,
McKETHAN BUILDING,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 13. 1884. 54tf

McNEILL'S
MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.

SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.

MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.

MUSIC ordered at any time.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

LOUGEE & GOODWIN,

(Successors to I. W. Durham,)
417 and 419 Fayetteville Street.
RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Contracts taken for every description of Stone and Cemetery work, Iron Fencing, &c.

Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.

April 9, 1884. 62-6m

☞CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.☜

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard

J A Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, May 13, 1884 168th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
1	do do	25,000
1	do do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $6,000	12,000
5	do 2,000	10,000
10	do 1000	10,000
20	do 500	10,000
100	do 200	20,000
300	do 100	30,000
500	do 50	25,000
1000	do 25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9	Approximation Prizes of $750	6,750
9	do do 500	4,500
9	do do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes amounting to	$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

April 9, 1884. 62-5t

FOR SALE.

MY River place in Flea Hill Township about four miles from Fayetteville, containing 463 acres. 200 acres cleared and in cultivation; 200 acres wood land: 63 acres uncleared swamp land Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers and on favorable terms. Apply to me or to N. W. RAY.

J. M. SMITH, of Eutaw.

March 26, 1884. 60-3m

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.

EDWARD KIDDER & SON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

COX'S

Cotton Planter.

The Best Cotton Planter SOLD!

I HAVE the Agency for this PLANTER in this market, and offer it at

Factory Prices.

Every PLANTER guaranteed to please or money refunded.

Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.

April 2, 1884. 61tf

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, we will sell at public aution, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, on Saturday, May 3d, 1884, at 12 M., the following lots or parcels of land in the town of Fayetteville:

1st. The Lot on Hay Street, adjoining the store occupied by W. N. Tillinghast, known as the "Whitehead Store" lot.

2d. The House and Lot on Hay Street, now occupied by Mrs. M. B. Whitehead, known as the "old Whitehead residence."

3d. A lot on Dick Street, adjoining Dr. J. W. McNeill.

4th. A Lot on Franklin Street, adjoining Gaster & Harrington's Livery Stables, known as the "Blacksmith Shop."

The above described property is sold under a decree by consent of all the tenants in common for partition between the heirs-at-law of Mrs. J. D. Whitehead, deceased. The title is perfect, and immediate possession will be given.

Terms of sale—CASH.

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
D. ROSE,
Commissioners.

April 2, 1884. 61-5t

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.

A. GARRASON.

Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

W. W. SHEPHERD,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

NO. 130 NORTH WATER ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING located in Wilmington, would be glad to see his friends. He keeps on hand a good assortment of LIQUORS and TOBACCO.

March 19, 1884. 59-1m

MISS M. A. MALLETT

IS now prepared to CUT, FIT and MAKE LADIES DRESSES in the latest styles, and will be pleased to serve her friends and patrons, at her residence on Green Street, first door South of the Episcopal Church.

March 19, 1884. 59-1m

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor upon the estate of Elizabeth L. Mints, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said decedent to exhibit the same to me on or before the 26th of March, 1885.

DANIEL K. MINTS,
Executor of Elizabeth L. Mints.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 24, 1884. 60-6t

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.

Jan. 30, 1884. 50-tf

What the Wits have to Say.

IRON-CLAD.—"Great Scott, I've killed him! yelled the bagage-smasher as he hurled a Saratoga plump into the pit of the stomach of a stout old gentleman standing on the platform.

But the injured party rose with a gay air and laughed out:

"Not much, yer lop-eared idiot. I've just got outside of a beefsteak in that restaurant an' I'm solider 'n the sides of a iron-plated gunboat. Sling along yer Saratogies; 's long as yer aims straight fur that thirty-five cent lunch yer can't hurt my feelin's!"—*Evansville Argus.*

GOES LOADED.—Retired book agent—"Why, howde do, Jinks? How spruce you are looking. What business are you in now?"

Jinks—"Same old business—selling books."

"What! still a book agent?"

"Yes."

"And alive?"

"I seem to be."

"Well, I can't understand it. Since I got out of the hospital I have given up books."

"I keep on and am making $20,000 a year."

"How do you manage to escape death?"

"Easy enough. I first introduce myself as an agent of Mr. O'Donovan Rossa and ask for a subscription to the dynamite fund."

"People refuse of course?"

"Certainly. Then I take out of my pocket a can of brick dust, labelled in big letters 'Dynamite,' and begin to expatiate on its merits."

"Yes."

"They beg me to handle it carefully and put it away. Then I place it in my coat-tail pocket."

"Oh! ho!"

"After that I open my samples and talk book to them until they buy, and they don't dare kick me."—*Albany Argus.*

A VERY SICK STRANGER.—Down in a town in Alabama I found a native with his chair tipped back under an awning in front of a saloon, hat down to his ears, eyes half closed and his toes showing through his boots. Out at the hitching post was a faded old mule, head down and eyes closed, and the mud of last fall had not been cleaned off his skeleton frame. I was looking from man to mule to see if I could establish a chain of evidence, when the native straightened up and said:

"Stranger, ye aint goin' to settle in this kentry?"

"Powerful glad to hear it. Let's drink."

I declined, and he took fifteen cents' worth and came back and said:

"Stranger, this is a powerful bad kentry—powerful bad."

"What's the matter?"

"No chance fur a poor man—not a shake of a chance. Let's drink."

I declined, and he took his usual dose with a sigh of satisfaction.

"Look at me!" he said as he returned to his chair. "I am a livin' evidence of the fact that this is the wust kentry on earth fur a white man who honestly desires to break his back in agrycultural pursuits. I've bin goin' down hill as stedy as clock-work fur the last twenty y'ar. Stranger, wet your whistle?"

I replied that my whistle required a dry atmosphere, and he went in and took it straight again.

"Yes, sir," he said, as he got his chin dried off, "the durned Southern nabob grinds me on one side and the infernal nigger on the other, and I'm bound to be pulverized."

"Do you farm?"

"What's the use? Nuthin' that I planted ever growd. It's allus too much or too little rain, and if I hire niggers they don't stay."

"Then you speculate?"

"Mebbe I do. Mebbe if I trade a mule wuth a hundred dollars for one wuth sixty you kin call it speculation. Say, let's licker."

I declined, and he never shed a tear as his corn-juice went down.

"I tell you a poor man hain't got no rights 'round yere, and he's bein' ground yere, and he's bein' ground into the dust," he observed as he enlarged the hole in the top of his hat so that a tuft of hair could stick up through it.

"It seems to be a fine country?"

"That's a deception."

"But you have a nice climate and can raise most everything."

"Then what ails me? Why hain't I a Southern nabob? Why don't I ride a hoss an' wear good clothes and hold office?"

"Because," I answered, determined to lie to him, "your wife is probably a very careless manager, while you have never carefully studied the foundation principles of economy."

"Stranger," he said, as he rose up and shook both hands at once, "you've hit it plumb centre, and you're the only man that ever has. All the rest of 'em say it's 'cause I kin do more loafin' and drinkin' than any man in the State of Alabama. Stranger, writ them words down fur me. I'll git the hang of 'em in about an hour, and then I'll go home an' gin my fam'ly to understand that they've got to buckle right down to economy or hunt fur other nigger's! Let's destroy about three fingers of the juice!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Democratic State Executive Committee.

ROOMS CENTRAL DEM. EX. COMMITTEE,
RALEIGH, April 1, 1884.

The central executive committee of the Democratic party met to-day in pursuance to the call of the chairman. On motion, it was

Resolved, That the state executive committee of the Democratic party are requested too meet in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday, April 17th, 1884, to consider the call of a state convention of the Democratic party.

The resignation of T. R. Jernigan, Esq., of his membership of the committee, from the first district, was tendered and accepted, and Col. Harry Skinner, of Pitt county, was duly elected to fill the vacancy. The death of the late Isaac B. Kelly, of the third district, being brought to the attention of the committee, a vacancy was declared in said district, and John D. Stanford, of the county of Duplin, was duly elected to fill the vacancy.

OCT. COKE, Chairman, &c.

The University Confederate Dead.

To the Press:

RALEIGH, N. C., March 25, 1884.

For four or five months past I have been endeavoring, at the request of the committee in charge of the building of the new hall or chapel, to perfect a roll of the University dead, who died in the Confederate service, with a view to the erection in the hall of suitable mural tablets to their memory.

By printed circulars, by letters accompanied by lists of the students from the locality, to the several counties in the State and by personal interrogatories, I have persisted in the work until now, when I think it is very nearly complete as to North Carolina students. As to those from other States I regret to say it is lamentably incomplete.

The roll is intended not to be confined to graduates only but to include all who were at any time students at the University, and so far as can now be seen will contain quite 200 names, and more than that number, if all be reported that ought to be upon it.

The tablets, of purest white marble, four in number, about ten feet in height and of suitable width, will be given very prominent places in the hall and be visible from every part of it. The names, one name on a line, with rank in service, will be placed upon the tables according to the dates of entrance into the University, those of each year being placed alphabetically. In rank, the names run through all grades from private to lieutenant-general, and in date from 1821 to 1864.

Of course it is very desirable that the roll shall be absolutely accurate if possible, and my purpose in writing this note is to ask, as a means of completing and verifying the work, that lists of our University dead may be sent me from this and other States by all persons having the information necessary to prepare them and that the press will kindly give publicity to this request.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that the information sought, to be available for the purpose intended, must be had at an early day, as work on the hall will be resumed and rapidly pushed as soon as the weather will permit, in order to its completion in time for the ensuing commencement.

Very respectfully,
W. L. SAUNDERS.

Figuring on the Republican Nomination.

It is estimated by Mr. Blaine's friends that he will enter the Chicago Convention with 40 of the 72 New York delegates in his favor. It is proper to explain that this estimate is made at Washington.

If we may judge by the reports of district conventions in Pennsylvania and Ohio, it seems probable that Mr. Blaine will have a good share of the Ohio delegation in his favor, and possibly nearly all of Pennsylvania. If these expectations are fulfilled, will his nomination be likely to follow?

In 1876 Blaine was the leading and certainly the most popular Republican candidate. On the first ballot in the Cincinnati Convention he led off with 285 votes out of a total of 754. If he had then received 93 more votes he would have carried off the prize on the start.

On the second ballot his vote rose to 296, lacking only 82 of a nomination.

On the sixth ballot the Blaine strength crept up to 308, lacking only 70 votes to secure the prize.

On the seventh ballot Blaine reached his highest point, 345, but the opposing elements had taken alarm and the almost unknown and entirely insignificant Rutherford B. Hayes received 384 votes and the nomination. Mr. Bristow received 21 votes and Mr. Morton 1.

Among the votes that went to make up Mr. Blaine's 345 on the last ballot were: Alabama, 17; Arkansas, 11; Delaware, 6; Florida, 8; Georgia, 14; Louisiana, 14; Maryland, 16; Missouri, 20; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 6; Texas, 1; Virginia, 14, and West Virginia, 6.

The rest of Mr. Blaine's vote came from California, 6; Colorado, 6; Connecticut, 2; Illinois, 35; Iowa, 22; Kansas, 10; Maine, Massachusetts, 5; Minnesota, 9; New Hampshire, 7; New Jersey, 12; New York, 9; Oregon, 6; Pennsylvania, 30; Rhode Island, 2; Wisconsin, 16, and Arizona, Dakota, District, of Columbia, Idaho, New Mexico, Utah and Washington, 2 each.

Will Mr Blaine receive this year the 140 votes given to him by the Southern States in 1876? If not, how is the number to be made up?

He then received 30 votes from Pennsylvania, and should he now get the entire State it will give him only 30 more. He got 9 votes from New York in 1876. If he obtains 40 now it will be an addition of 31. If Ohio votes solidly for Blaine it will add 46 to his figures, as he got no Ohio votes in 1876. Therefore the entire vote of Ohio and Pennsylvania and 40 votes from New York will only give Mr. Blaine 107 votes to make up for the 140 Southern votes he received in 1876, provided the latter should now go with the Federal patronage.

The people are certainly manifesting a remarkable enthusiasm for Mr. Blaine. But unless he makes an inroad into the Federal strength in the Southern States he may find himself still a long way from the nomination he does not want.—*New York World.*

HONOR TO COL. TURNER'S MEMORY.—Yesterday, says the Raleigh *News and Observer* of recent date, the work of erecting the monument to Col. J. McLeod Turner began. It is of gray Vermont granite, is fifteen feet in height, and very gracefully proportioned. It bears a suitable inscription regarding the record of Col. Turner as a soldier, and stands near the entrance to the Confederate Cemetery and but a little way from the Burgwyn monument. Its cost was about $500.

KENTUCKY'S SIZE.—There is a new waiter in the House restaurant, and the other day when Representative Blackburn went down to get his lunch the waiter brought him the bottle and regulation whisky-glass. Mr. Blackburn glared at the waiter and then at the glass and then blurted out: Don't you know who I am?" "No, sir," replied the waiter. "I am the Senator elect from Kentucky," replied Hon. Joe. "From Kentucky?" ejaculated the waiter. "Oh, I beg your pardon, sir," and he quickly brought a big goblet.

LETTER FROM GEORGIA.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

ALEXANDERVILLE, ECHOLS CO.,
March, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps a few words from this noted turpentine State may interest some of the readers of your valued paper. As we all here look forward to its arrival with great joy, so we may hear what is going on at our old native homes. Now if you will allow me space I will give a brief discription of this place and country. We are located on the Live Oak Branch Railroad, six miles from the Florida line. This country is tolerably low and flat; the ground covered with palmetto and wire grass. The inhabitants are mostly deer and turkeys, and now and then a Georgian. The woods are lovely about now, highly perfumed with poll-cats and alligators in every cypress pond, and the cypress ponds are as thick as two peas in a branch. The timber is very fine and a vast amount of it. The pines are loaded with mass which hangs from their tops, and it makes the forest more beautiful. The Georgians are very clever, and especially the ladies, as they are very scarce at this point. Alexanderville is a small village of about 100 inhabitants, all chiefly from North Carolina. Messrs. Shaw Bros. & McNeill are the founders of this village. They are doing a large Naval Store business here, and I think nothing short of success can befall them, as their skill and experience of such can't be surpassed.

We have a church here in which we have preaching once a month, and a thriving Sunday School. Mr. L. Shaw is our superintendent, who has been taught from childhood to search scripture and explain it with great interest to his listeners. Mrs. L. Shaw and Mrs. N. McNeill are our only lady teachers, who spare no time nor words to make plain to the children the way they should go. We have a good many Georgians to join us, but they are all boys. I don't know why it is that ladies are so scarce out here. W.

A Bad Time Ahead.

A correspondent of the New York *World* writes that paper as follows:

The period between 1880 and 1885 cannot fail to excite the liveliest interest with astronomers, as the four great planets, Saturn, Neptune, Uranus and Jupiter, will then be in perihelion for the first time in about 4,000 years, and in consequence of this remarkable event it is believed that the climatic conditions of the earth will be disturbed and produce alternate degrees of excessive heat, cold rains, floods, hurricanes and fatal epidemics. During the sixth and sixteenth centuries of the Christian era three of the above planets were in perihelion, and from that or some other cause floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, sickness and the plague extended over the world and destroyed vast amounts of life and property. In the sixth century the plague broke out in the East and sweeping over Africa, Asia and Europe destroyed, it is estimated, 100,000,000 people. The city of Alexandria lost 200,000 inhabitants. In Constantinople 2,000 died per day during three months, and in and around Rome, during the same time, 3,000 died per day. A large number of cities, villages and provinces in Eastern Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa were almost depopulated and remained in that condition several centuries. The people fled panic-stricken in every direction and for miles around these cities the dead were left unburied, and thus filling the air with pestilential odors added additional horrors to the scenes of distress and misery. In the sixteenth century the plague ravaged the world again. Constantinople lost 200,000 people, and in and around Rome, Naples and other cities of Italy 400,000 died in five years. Fifteen millions perished in China, and 30,000,000 died in the countries bordering on the Red, Black and Mediterranean seas. Marseilles lost 75,000 inhabitants in six months, and in and around London 250,000 died in three years, and in that city fires were kept burning day and night a long time to purify the air, which seemed vitiated several years. Ireland lost 300,000 people, Paris 100,000, Madrid 75,000, Alexandria 50,000, and the total loss of life by the plague and famine of the sixteenth century is estimated at 120,000,000. If the foregoing calamities were the result of three planets in perihelion what may be anticipated from the four now approaching perihelion? The theory entertained is that the perihelion of the four great planets will affect the sun and the sun in turn will injuriously affect the earth, and hence disastrous consequences to life and property will follow.

WHERE DOES TARIFF TAXATION FALL?—The total value of dutiable merchandise imported into the United States during the year ending Dec. 31, 1883, was 481,960,362.

Of this amount the value of what may be classed as luxuries was as follows:

Art work	$1,756,818
Books, engravings, etchings, &c.	2,951,278
Watches and watch materials	2,221,703
Embroideries, laces, insertings, &c.	12,000,000
Fancy articles, feathers, perfumery, &c.	7,894,156
Fruits and nuts	17,407,807
Furs	5,235,133
Jewelry	990,027
Precious stones	8,550,818
Gloves	3,589,653
Musical instruments	1,656,421
Silk dress goods	16,821,441
Silk wearing apparel, laces, ribbons, &c.	18,280,474
Perfumed soap	105,664
Wines	8,220,322
Tobacco, cigars, &c.	11,442,965
Total	$119,034,680

This of course includes some articles which can scarcely be called luxuries, such as cheap clothing, chewing tobacco, &c. But for the purposes of general classification they can neither be called necessaries of life nor of the industries of the country.

This leaves a total value of dutiable merchandise imported into the United States in 1883 of $362,925,682, the tax upon which falls upon the mass of the people, directly or indirectly, and not upon the wealthier class. The value of sugars and molasses imported last year was $94,867,664, or over $15,000 more than the value of art works, embroideries, perfumeries, feathers, fancy furs, diamonds and other precious stones, silk dress goods and other articles of silk manufacture, put together.

Yet we are frequently told that extreme protection taxes the wealthy classes who consume luxuries more than the masses of the people.—*New York World.*

Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

The Wilmington *Star* says Capt. S. R. Birdsey, a well known cotton broker, will remove to Florida.

Lieutenant Zebulon B. Vance, Jr., has been ordered to Fort Clarke, Texas, to join the command stationed at that place.

The wife of Oliver Adkins, the colored brakeman who was killed on the Air Line road last January, yesterday received $1,000 in cash from the company in which Adkins had his life insured, says the Charlotte *Observer.*

There were eight hundred and eighteen persons converted in Raleigh during a series of meetings that has been held in that city for the past six weeks, says the Durham *Reporter.* This embraces churches of all denominations, white and colored.

Col. J. N. Staples has gone to Washington, D. C., says the Greensboro *Bugle,* to argue a case for La Abra Silver mining company against the government of Mexico, involving over six hundred thousand dollars.

A book agent, says the Charlotte *Observer,* who took a turn through the country yesterday, says that along a ten mile stretch of road, he counted 187 ploughs going in the fields, and the air was resonant with the ploughman's "gee-haw."

Mr. H. C. Thomas and brother, of Thomasville, and Dr. Jas. A. Butner, of Salem, says the Winston correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer,* wound up their wild turkey hunting for this season last week. The result of the hunt was five turkeys, which makes the score for the three gentlemen, for the season just closed, sixty-six turkeys.

Governor Jarvis was to leave for Waynesville on Monday. He will go all the way to that delightful place by rail, says the Raleigh *News and Observer,* as the "Ducktown branch" will be completed to that point by next week. The Governor says he will spend two or three days at Waynesville and a day or two at Asheville, and will be absent from Raleigh about a week.

I have seen pigs with yokes to keep them from slipping through fences, says the La Grange correspondent of the New Berne *Journal,* but never until this year have I seen ducks yoked and blocked to keep them home. Quash Harrison has one with a corn cob to one of his feet and a yoke fatened to his neck and breast. His duckship seems cheerful and contented, notwithstanding.

Two little boys, Tommie Clayton and Elish Daily, says the Kinston correspondent of the New Berne *Journal,* went out in the vicinity of the Cemetery last Sunday morning on a sporting expedition. While Tommie was handling his pistol, it was accidentally discharged, lodging the ball in the leg of young Daily just above the knee. The ball has not been found after proving for it. It is not supposed the parents of either boy knew of their having a pistol. Yet the habit of carrying fire arms, even by adult persons, is a dangerous one and ought never be allowed.

The OBSERVER's correspondent and agent, among many other things discovered in his recent trip up the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, says that Rev. E. Crutchfield of Liberty, Randolph county, N. C., is 79 years old, has been a preacher of the Gospel for 61 years, married four times, raised twenty children, never has taken a chew of tobacco or smoked a pipe, never killed anything with a gun except two sheep-killing dogs, and has been a members of a temperance society for fifty years.

And the OBSERVER's correspondent at Bear Creek, Chatham county, sends us an item of similar character, as follows:

Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkie, a widow lady of Gulf Township, Chatham county, is 77 years of age, has had twelve children, 67 grand-children, and 25 great grand-children, has never taken a dose of medicine from a doctor in her life, never used tobacco in any way. She now does all her own cooking, washing, milking, &c.; spins and weaves the cloth for her dresses and makes them up with her own hands. She is now hale and hearty, and looks as if she would live many years yet. She says she can walk twenty miles in a day now.

Professor Winston, says a Chapel Hill correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer,* will leave this week to visit Europe. He has made up quite a party, we learn, one of whom will be Miss Julia Spencer, one of the talented teachers at Peace Institute. He intends visiting Rome first, where he will study the remains of Roman art and literature. The liability to fever there in summer will necessarily render his stay short. He will then go to Naples to study the remains of Pompeii, from whence he will go to Germany to perfect his knowledge of the German language. The Professor, always at the front, will introduce next year the conversational method of teaching the language.

Wm. Nading, a well-to-do farmer in this vicinity, says the Winston correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer,* now kills on an average one dog a week. He killed all his own during the mad dog excitement here, and then declared war on all dogs that came on his premises and now the canine that ventures across Mr. Nading's boundary lines never returns to his home. If the farmers all over the State would adopt Mr. Nading's plan our State legislators would not need to have any fear of their constituents asking them for a dog law to tax dogs in order to protect sheep husbandry, for in a short while there would be no dogs to tax, and no such law would be needed.

A MODERN STATESMAN ON ANCIENT HISTORY.—Senator Logan has not yet discovered that the Demosthenes he mentioned in his Fitz John Porter speech was not the famous Athenian orator. He continues to drag him into notice whenever he gets a chance, and is prodigal of his praise of the Grecian statesman's valor at the battle of Syracuse. The most amusing feature is that Logan believes this Syracuse is in New York, and has written to the editor of a paper there asking for full particulars of the battle in which his friend Demesthenes participated. This reminds us of old Senator Tador's reply when Gov. Pitkin said to him, "Remember, sir, we shall meet at Philippi!" "No, we shall not," retorted the learned Senator, "the convention will be called in Denver if I have any influence with the central committee. D—n your San Juan mining camps, anyway!"

NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Superior Court, Spring Term, 1884.

S. C. Rankin, A. E. Rankin and A. H. Slocomb, partners, trading as S. C. Rankin & Co., *vs.* J. McL. Jenkins.

WHEREAS, it appears to the Court by affidavit, that the Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins, is indebted to the Plaintiffs, S. C. Rankin & Co., in the sum of $461, due by three, several promissory notes; and that said Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins, after due diligence cannot be found in the State, but being a resident of the State has absconded therefrom, with intent to defraud his creditors, and has assigned, mortgaged and disposed of all his property with intent to defraud his creditors; and, whereas, the Plaintiffs have applied for and obtained an order of publication of the summons in this action, and a warrant of attachment against the property of the Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins. Now, therefore, it is ordered that the Defendant be notified by the publication of this order for six successive weeks in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, that the purpose of this action is the recovery of the debts above specified, and that the summons and warrant of attachment herein are returnable before our Judge of the Superior Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 14th Monday after the 3d Monday of February, 1884, when and where the Defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint.

Issued this 31st day of March, 1884.

T. S. LUTERLOH,
Clerk Superior Court.

G. M. ROSE, D. ROSE and W. A. GUTHRIE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
March 31, 1884. 61 6t

McLEAN & ROBINSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington, N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
June 1, 1883. 16-1y

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

Guage Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
A. McBUIE, Agent.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

LIME! LIME!
AGRICULTURAL LIME
and BUILDING LIME. Also
CARBO-PHOSPHATE or PHOSPHATIC LIME.
Send for Circular. Address
FRENCH BROS. ROCKY POINT, NORTH CAROL'A
Feb'y 20, 1884. 55-13t

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

VERY BEST
BUTTER AND FLOUR.
GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, to which I invite the attention of friends and customers.

Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly cremated, according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-tf

Valuable Town Property
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 23d day of April, 1884, the Store and Lot of Land in Fayetteville, between Person Street and Cool Spring Alley, known as "THE McINTYRE BRICK STORE."

The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months.

For desired information apply to the undersigned.
A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.
N. W. RAY, Att'y.
January 22, 1884. 51ts

BUY THE CELEBRATED
Scotch Parlor Matches,
"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,
Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.
"Scotch Matches" are the best.
FOR SALE BY
C. J. AHEARN. G. A. THOMSON.
J. A. PEMBERTON, JR. CHARLES HAIGH.
A. E. RANKIN & CO. H. R. HORNE.
B. E. SEDBERRY.
And all live merchants.
Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

STILLS AND STOVES.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,
Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.
A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL

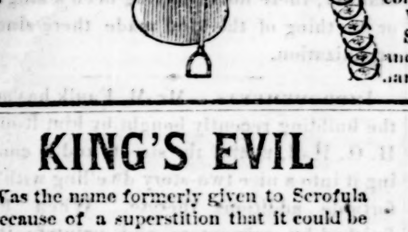
IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns. Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 39tf



W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.
W. OVERBY & SON,
46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years. We use good oak-tanned leather. Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse,** etc. If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla,* with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia,* the *Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron,* and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

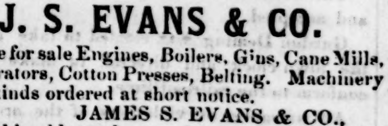
For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
[Analytical Chemists.]
Sold by all Druggists: price $1; six bottles for $5.

Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf



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Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4. 1883 35tf

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Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

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We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882. 137tf

HERRING'S SAFES
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION
Established 1841.
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HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes.

WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.

Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.

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Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.

Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

SUNNYSIDE NURSERY
FOR
Spring, 1884,

Can furnish everything for the Garden, Greenhouse, Park or Cemetery. Landscape Gardening a specialty.

Illustrated Catalogue now ready.

Special list of Summer Bedding Plants ready about 1st of March.

Address orders to
JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-3m

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder. A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.
WALTER WATSON.
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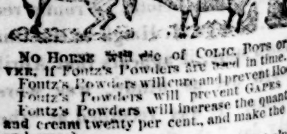

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

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DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
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Dec 6, 1883 44-1y